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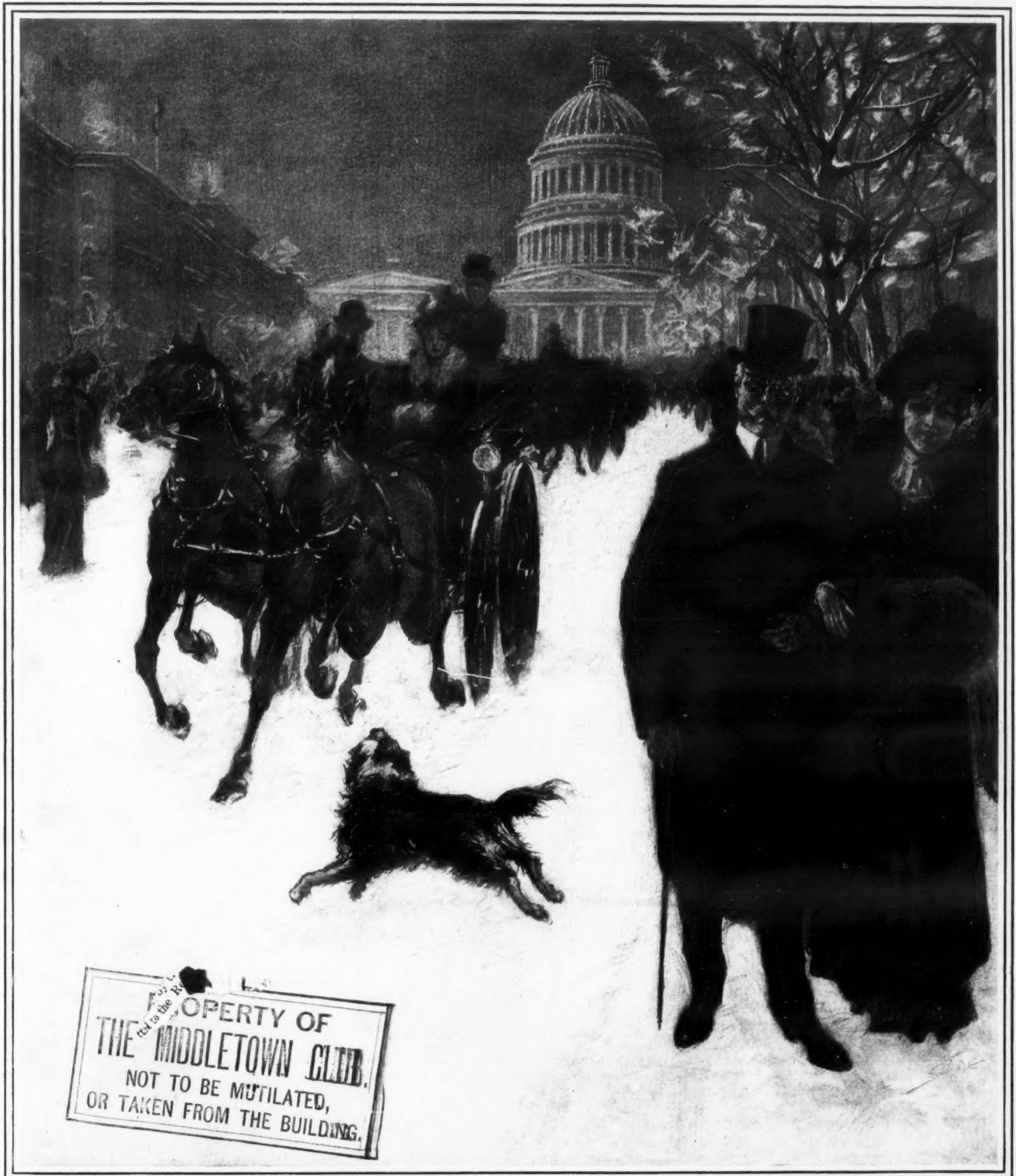
WEEKLY

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New York, January 14, 1904

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WASHINGTON IN A SNOW-STORM.

ANIMATED SCENE ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NEAR THE CAPITOL, AMID A SNOW-STORM.

Drawn by Seymour M. Stone

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Thursday, January 14, 1904

The Situation in New York.

THE ABRUPT conclusion of *Harper's Weekly*, that
"New York must already be placed in the Dem-
ocratic column," is shown by such an excellent Dem-
ocratic authority as the *New York World* to be "ut-
terly exaggerated and misleading." The *World*, whose
fairness in politics, as in nearly everything else, must
be conceded, calls New York "an uncertain State
until after the ballots have been counted."

If either party in New York has an advantage at
the present writing, that advantage rests with the
Republican party. It has carried New York contin-
uously, without a break, at every gubernatorial election
since 1894. During the preceding ten years, from
1872 to 1882, the Democrats lost the governorship but
once. No Democrat has ever carried New York by
such a tremendous plurality as McKinley received in
1896, and only one Democrat—Cleveland, in an off
political year and under extraordinary circumstances
—received as great a plurality as Governor Odell had
in 1900.

New York was an uncertain State up to 1894, but
it has been overwhelmingly Republican ever since.
The election of Judge Parker to the chief-justiceship of
the Court of Appeals in 1897 had little significance as
a Democratic victory, because Judge Parker was not
an issue in the campaign. His election was the result
of abnormal local conditions in New York City, which
worked to his advantage. Interest centred in the
mayoralty fight against Tammany Hall. The Repub-
lican organization foolishly opposed the Fusion ticket
and nominated one of its own, which never had a
ghost of a chance. The Reform, or Fusion, element
retaliated by leaving off of its ticket the name of
Judge Wallace, the Republican candidate for the chief-
justiceship of the Court of Appeals against Judge
Parker, and he became the Republican organization's
vicarious sacrifice.

A great loss of Republican votes for Wallace was
the result, and this gave the judgeship to Parker,
though the latter's vote was one of the smallest on
record. It was only about 3,000 more than Bryan re-
ceived the preceding year, when he was snowed under
by McKinley by the tremendous plurality of 268,000.
To be exact, the Bryan electors in 1896 received in
New York State 551,369 votes, and Judge Parker in
1897 received 554,680. The next year, 1898, Van
Wyck, the Democratic candidate for Governor, re-
ceived 643,921 votes, or 90,000 more than were cast
for Judge Parker!

Parker's strength as a candidate is therefore myth-
ical. If Democratic hopes of success in New York are
based on it they have no foundation. New York is
still safely Republican. Just now the Republican
party is burdened with some indigestible politics, but
the rank and file are in no mood to permit factional
differences of leaders or would-be leaders to jeopardize
the result of the presidential election. They will take
matters into their own hands, if that be found neces-
sary to secure the success of the candidate from the
State of New York—Theodore Roosevelt.

Arbitration with England.

A MOVE is on foot, headed by the eminent diploma-
tist, Hon. John W. Foster, in association with
other influential men, to revive public interest in the
negotiation of an arbitration treaty between the
United States and Great Britain similar in its general
features to that defeated in the United States Senate
in 1897. The rejection of the treaty at that time was
a discreditable piece of work and due to motives utterly
unworthy of a dignified and high-minded body of law-
makers. By that defeat the United States lost the
noble opportunity, rightfully belonging to it, of being
one of the leaders in this great movement for inter-
national peace. That proud pre-eminence now belongs
to France and Great Britain, between whom an arbi-
tration treaty has recently been concluded, the first
of its kind ever entered into between any two great
world Powers.

But the mere question of leadership here is, after
all, a trifling one in comparison with the benefits and
advantages to be derived from an arbitration treaty
such as that now proposed, whenever it may come, and
it is to be earnestly hoped that negotiations to that
end may be reopened as early as possible and pushed
to a successful conclusion. It is understood that both
President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay are strongly in
favor of an arbitration treaty with Great Britain, and
if any obstructions are placed in its way it must be by
other hands than theirs.

Many reasons might be offered for the belief that
such a treaty will meet with a more favorable recep-
tion now, both in the Senate and in the court of public
opinion, than the instrument defeated seven years ago.
At that time the feeling against England excited by
the conduct of the British government on the Venezue-
lan boundary question had not subsided, anglophobia
of an acute kind was still the fashion, and all the
demagogues and chronic tail-twisters in the country
made the most of this popular madness in arraying
opposition to the treaty. It was argued that the
treaty conceded too much; that it established a dan-
gerous precedent; that it was too liberal in its pro-
visions; and some who ought to have known better ad-
vanced the argument that it was only a cunning and
selfish scheme on the part of Great Britain to place
this country in a position where it could be practically
compelled to help the British in their greed for larger
dominion. The treaty of 1897, however, had the
earnest and united support of the best and most en-
lightened sentiment throughout the country, and failed
of ratification in the Senate by only three votes.

Many things have transpired since 1897 to change
public feeling and to incline it more favorably not only
toward Great Britain, but toward the general principle
of arbitration. The attitude of England toward the
United States during the Spanish-American War, and
since, has gone far toward bringing the two nations
into closer and more sympathetic relations than ever
before, and has allayed, it may be hoped forever, the
unjust suspicions and baseless prejudices entertained
in some quarters toward the nation and the people to
whom we are bound by so many indissoluble ties. The
final adjudication of the Alaska boundary question has
removed the only remaining cause of contention be-
tween the two countries, and left them to work to-
gether for the promotion of their many common aims,
free even of that possible source of irritation.

The seven years just passed have been epoch-making
years also in the cause of international arbitration and
world-wide peace. They have witnessed the issuance
of the Czar's peace rescript, the meeting of The Hague
peace conference, the institution of The Hague tri-
bunal, the formal recognition of that international
court by nearly all the civilized nations of the world, the
actual trial and settlement at The Hague of a long-
vexed controversy between this country and Mexico,
and the reference to the same arbitrament of the
Venezuelan difficulty and other important issues by
other nations. The propagandists of peace and inter-
national arbitrations have pushed their work ener-
getically in many other directions during these years,
have achieved many notable triumphs, and won for
their cause a degree of support throughout the world
quite undreamed of seven years ago. Almost every
tendency of the time, to use a common phrase, has
been going their way—tendencies religious, commer-
cial, social, and industrial, all things making for unity
of the nations and the solidarity of the race.

For these reasons, among others, we may look with
hope and confidence to the outcome of this renewed
effort to bring to a triumphant conclusion a work which
has already in years past engaged the interest and en-
thusiasm of many noble men both in England and
America. The event may show that the defeat in
1897, humiliating as it was at the time, has worked for
larger benefits and a higher good in the end. Both
nations have certainly learned much since then, as we
have intimated, of the practical workings of arbitration,
and will not approach the subject with as much cau-
tion, doubt, and mutual distrust as they did before, but
will proceed with the negotiations more intelligently
and under happier auspices. It is almost inconceivable,
in fact, that with similar treaties already formed or
pending between all the South American republics,
between England and France, France and Italy, France
and Holland, France and Denmark, and between other
European nations that might be mentioned, that with
all these examples fresh before us to inspire and, if
need be, to shame us to action, there can be any question
of failure this time in this effort to bring the two great
English-speaking nations of the world into an enduring
peace compact that shall make both of them stronger
and better able to fulfill their high destiny.

The Plain Truth.

THE TARIFF question inevitably must become a
subject of general discussion in and out of Con-
gress, shortly. The attitude of numerous Republicans,
especially in the Northwest, toward the policy of pro-
tection is not changing, but there is a growing dis-
position to ask for a revision of schedules, to which
the Republican party must in due time listen. For
this reason the recent public utterance of the Hon.
Cornelius N. Bliss, a member of President McKinley's
Cabinet and one of the late President's warmest
friends and advisers, has attracted attention. Mr.
Bliss has been widely known as one of the most ardent
advocates and supporters of the protective tariff. He
sees no reason why there should be a revision of the
tariff at this time except possibly as revision may be
effected by reciprocity treaties. As a leading business
man of New York City, Mr. Bliss realizes that tariff
revision means an agitation which must disturb busi-
ness generally, and he says the people are not ready
for this, because any attempt at the most reasonable
revision would mean two years of effort, and no Con-
gress could undertake it on the eve of a presidential
election. Mr. Bliss adds that he has "no sympathy
with that rigid adherence to protection that inspired
the resistance to the Cuban reciprocity treaty." It is
plain from this that the friends of protection are not
always the friends of reciprocity, but they will be
wise if they heed the suggestions of so conservative
and careful an adviser as Mr. Bliss.

WE CANNOT believe that Archbishop Quigley
voiced the feelings and beliefs of the majority
of Roman Catholics of the United States in his recent
address in Chicago, in which he declared in favor of a
subsidiary system of public schools for the benefit of
Roman Catholics "to be paid for by the state, but
controlled by the church"; asserting, also, that the
state is encroaching on the rights of the church, and
that all non-Catholics are engaged in a systematic
effort through the public-school system "to keep
Catholic school children from becoming firmly ce-
mented to their church," and "to prevent the growth
of the church." To gain these ends, the archbishop
asserted, the non-Catholics "will scruple at no viola-
tion of justice." We do not believe that these utter-
ances are a fair reflex of the prevailing sentiment in
the Roman Catholic Church of this country, for this
would be to believe that this church is engaged in the
dissemination of pernicious, disloyal, and revolutionary
doctrines, and that is not true. The vast majority of
our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens are intelligent,
loyal, and sincere men, in thorough sympathy with
American institutions as they exist and with Ameri-
can ideas of law and government, among these being
the absolute separation of church and state, our popu-
lar system of education, and the abolition of secta-
rian lines, as far as possible, in the direction of all
public affairs. Nothing has been made more certain
by the history of the world in the past and by the his-
tory now making in England, France, and other na-
tions than that the injection of church authority and
sectarian feeling into the affairs of government is pro-
ductive of strife, bitterness, discontent, and all man-
ner of evil. America has happily been free, for the
most part, from these mischiefs, and we hope it will
always continue to be.

IT WILL be generally conceded that no man in this
country understands the ship-subsidy question bet-
ter than Senator William P. Frye, and none can
speak upon the subject in a way to command more
respectful attention by the American public. Senator
Frye is a statesman of the first rank, and is not given
to speaking "unadvisedly with his lips" on any ques-
tion. When, therefore, the Maine Senator enters into
a vigorous defense of ship subsidies, as he does in a
recent letter to the *New York Herald* in answer to an
attack made upon them by a wealthy German ship-
owner, his words are deserving of careful attention.
Senator Frye is able to demonstrate conclusively, from
facts and figures gathered by our consul-general at
Berlin, how this very German ship-owner, who is a di-
rector in one of the chief transatlantic lines, has
profited immensely by the generous and far-sighted
subsidy policy adopted by the German government, a
policy that has enabled Germany to develop its foreign
trade enormously in the past few years, and, in many
parts, as in South America, to the detriment of Ameri-
can trade interests. It is stated on indisputable au-
thority that all the celebrated German liners, such as
the *Fürst Bismarck* and other ships of that rank, are
the direct fruit of state aid to German ship-yards, a
statement confirmed by the report on steamship sub-
sidies submitted to the Reichstag in 1898, where it is
said that "all experts assert that without the influence
of the government ocean-mail service, such a steamer
as the *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse* could not have been
built." For many years all materials for German
ships have been hauled on government railways for the
bare cost of handling and transportation. Need there
be any wonder, as Senator Frye asks in the conclusion
of his letter, why this German ship-owner, who is re-
ceiving a good share of the \$200,000,000 which we
are paying out annually to have our products carried
to foreign markets, "is so solicitous that no national
subsidies, no policy of patriotic favor, should be ap-
plied to the relief of the hard-pressed merchant-shipping
of the United States?" If this were done, and
if American cargoes were conveyed, and if American
passengers traveled by American ships, what would
become of the Hamburg-American fleet on the North
Atlantic?



PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



IT IS NOT generally known that the valuable service undertaken by the government Indian office in reducing the nomenclature of our Indian wards to an intelligible and civilized basis has been intrusted largely to Mr. Hamlin Garland, the well-known author and dramatist. Mr. Garland is a Westerner by birth and has had extended opportunities for study and observation in that part of the country. His novels and short stories have to do chiefly with phases of life in the West, and he is regarded by some competent critics as the most brilliant writer of fiction which the West has yet produced. His boyhood was spent in the free life of a prairie farm. He was drawn to Dakota by the land boom of 1883, but not being by nature of a disposition to make the most of such booms he came to Boston and prepared himself for the more congenial life of a literary man. Mr. Garland's first book, "Main Traveled Roads," is considered by many to be his best, but he has written many others, such as "The Eagle's Heart" and "Her Mountain Lover," which have been successful. The author was married several years ago to Miss Zuleme Taft, of Chicago, who has won distinction as a sculptor.



MR. HAMLIN GARLAND.
The author who has been assisting in re-naming the Indians.

IN AMERICA newspaper editors and proprietors are occasionally honored, as many have been by the present national administration, with a good fat office under the Federal government. In England they do better sometimes by elevating worthy and successful members of the "fourth estate" up to that dizzy height of eminence where they are permitted to prefix a "sir" to their names and to be permanently enrolled in "Burke's Peerage," and thus held up to the awesome admiration of present and future generations. It was a distinction like this which was recently conferred upon Mr. Edward Lawson, whose proprietorship of the London *Daily Telegraph* has added materially to the power and prestige of that famous journal. Sir Edward's ideals of journalism are very high, and his judicious and dignified yet progressive policy has won for him the cordial esteem of King Edward. There is at least one other "sir" connected with the *Daily Telegraph*, Sir Edwin Arnold, whose title came to him, however, we believe, not because of his newspaper work, but for distinguished services rendered to the cause of education and literature in general.



SIR EDWARD LAWSON,
A London newspaper proprietor recently honored with a title.—*Russell.*

NO ONE CAN mistake the nationality of the woman of our portrait, arrayed in the picturesque costume of her land. The portrait is that of Lady Constance Fitzgerald, a typical Scotch lassie of high degree. In her veins flows the bluest blood of Scotland, and she is her sister Lady Cromartie's heiress to one of the oldest of Scottish titles. To the public at large Lady Constance is best known as the winner for three years in succession of the challenge shield of the Bath Club, of Edinburgh. Her aquatic feats are quite



LADY CONSTANCE MCKENZIE,
Recently married to Captain Fitzgerald.
Collings.

remarkable, and it is said that there is no professional lady swimmer in the world who can vie with her as regards both grace and endurance. Few modern girls have had a more interesting and delightful life. Her husband, Captain Fitzgerald, of the Eleventh Hussars, is, as his name implies, an Irishman. He shares his bride's love of outdoor life and of every form of sport.

NO ONE acquainted with the history of the movement for international arbitration will be inclined to question the eminent justice of the act of the Norwegian Parliament in awarding the Nobel Peace prize this year to William F. Cremer, a member of the British Parliament, who has devoted his time and energies for the past thirty years largely to this cause. He founded the International Parliamentary Conference, which has met since 1888 at Paris, London, Rome, Berne, The Hague, Budapest, Brussels, and Christiania. He has visited the United States on three occasions, and has presented memorials to the President and Congress from members of the House of Commons in favor of a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States. The Nobel prize is a substantial one of nearly forty thousand dollars.

POSITIVE ANNOUNCEMENTS are made in Paris that the famous Dreyfus case is to be reopened. This action had its origin in a debate in the French Chamber of Deputies last April, when M. Jaures protested against the accusations brought by the Nationalists against Dreyfusard Republicans, and General André declared that the government was ready to institute an administrative inquiry. The demand for a re-trial, which M. Dreyfus then made, was not acceded to; but the commission on revision representing the Court of Cassation has since investigated the matter and has recommended a revision of the case by the criminal branch of that court. The court will take up the case this month. That General André has discovered some "new facts" seems certain, conjecture pointing to forged documents, which are believed to have influenced the verdict at Rennes. But in view of the limited powers of the court, and the resolution of the Chamber in April not to allow the case to pass beyond the domain of the law, the reopening of the affair has so far provoked no explosion of popular or political feeling. It is said that Maître Labori, the eminent and courageous barrister, will be in no way connected with the case this time.



CAPTAIN DREYFUS,
Whose famous case, which stirred the world, is to be revised.—*Gerschel.*

WITH THE new naval programme upon which our government has entered, calling for the expenditure of at least \$30,000,000 annually for construction of warships during the next eight years, the office of chief constructor of the United States Navy assumes an importance it never has had before. There is every reason to believe that the right man to assume the great responsibility has been found in Commander Washington L. Capps, recently appointed to the place. Commander Capps is a graduate of the naval academy, class of 1884. After taking a course in naval architecture at the University of Glasgow, he was, in 1889, assigned to duty in the Bureau of Construction and Repair at Washington. During the Spanish-American War, then a lieutenant, he was assigned to the staff of Admiral Dewey, and he supervised the raising of the Spanish cruisers sunk in the battle of Manila Bay. In 1899 he was promoted to the rank of naval constructor with the title of commander, and was on duty at the New York navy yard when he received his recent appointment.



COMMANDER W. L. CAPPS,
The new chief constructor of the United States Navy.—*Gilbert.*

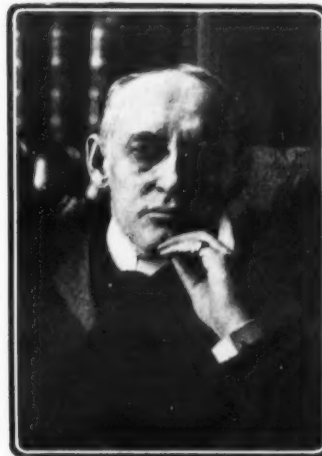
MEMORIES OF one of the most stirring and romantic episodes in the history of Mexico are revived by the report that the Empress Charlotte, sister of the King of the Belgians, is likely soon to die. The Empress has been hopelessly insane for over thirty years. Her Majesty is the only daughter of King Leopold I. of the Belgians and his second wife, Princess Louise of Orleans. She was credited by her father with sufficient brain power and talent for statesmanship to supply several ministers. Had Maximilian been as tactful, strong-willed, and resourceful as his wife the affair in Mexico might have had a different ending. It was after Charlotte's rebuffs in France, in 1866, whither she went to persuade Napoleon to allow his troops to remain in Mexico, that the dark

shadows began to creep over her, finally eclipsing her intellect completely. Later she journeyed to Rome to place herself under the protection of Pope Pius IX. She insisted on appearing before the Pope wearing a bonnet instead of the obligatory veil, and could not be induced to leave the Vatican until the next day. She was then taken to a convent in the neighborhood, where she appeared to consider herself secure. A trifling incident brought on a more violent attack. The Archduke Karl Ludwig of Austria, her relative, had her removed to a castle at Miramare, built for Maximilian after his marriage. And here she has lived all these years.



EMPRESS CHARLOTTE OF MEXICO,
Whose health is again reported as failing.

PROBABLY NO one agency has done more toward familiarizing the world's peoples with each other's affairs than the Associated Press, the great news-gathering organization, of which Mr. Melville E. Stone, whose latest portrait appears herewith, is the general manager. Within the last few years the Associated Press has been enlarging its scope in the foreign field until it is now represented in every capital in the world by its own correspondents, as well as by the European agencies with which it is allied. Its dispatches bearing on great national affairs have come to be recognized as the reflection of official information, while the thoroughness and promptness with which it covers the world's news was exemplified in the fact that recently it was enabled to cable back to Europe the first news of the Anglo-French arbitration treaty and the decision of the Alaskan boundary commission. Mr. Stone sailed for Europe on the *Cedric* recently, on his annual tour of inspection of his foreign offices. While abroad he will further systematize and enlarge the service in the field in which the Associated Press has scored such signal success, and will also endeavor to secure concessions and privileges which will enable a still more thorough covering of the world's news.



MELVILLE E. STONE,
The most eminent news-gatherer in the world.

AMONG THE many English women of wealth and leisure who take a lively interest in outdoor sports of all kinds, none is better known or more popular in society than the present Lady Londonderry, the mistress of one of the finest homes in England. Lady Londonderry takes a special interest in coaching, and is regarded as one of the best "whips" in her set; and during her periods of residence at Mount Stewart, the family estate in Ireland, her chief recreation is driving some stylish turnout over the roads of that region. Since motor-cars came to be the fashion both Lord and Lady Londonderry have taken a deep interest in this method of transportation, and have a number of motor-cars in constant use at their various country seats. During the visit of King Edward in Ireland last summer he was entertained for a time at Mount Stewart, and enjoyed with his host and hostess a number of motor-car excursions in the neighborhood.



LADY LONDONDERRY,
An English social queen interested in automobiles.



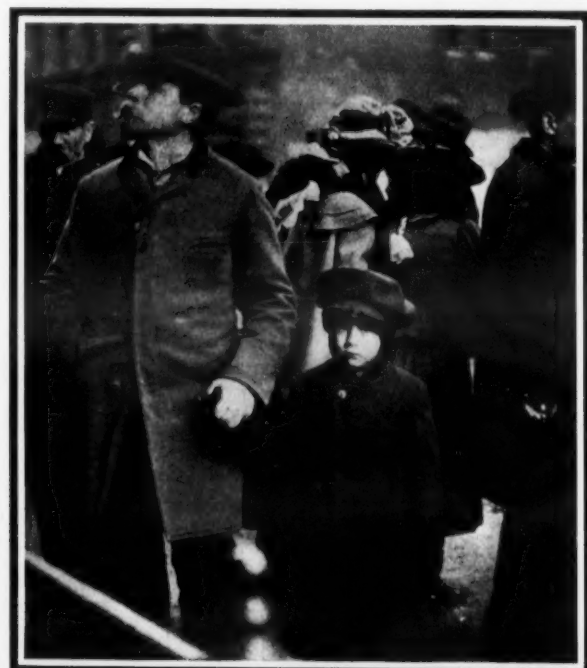
RUIN IN THE TOP GALLERY DEATH-TRAP—DOOR IN REAR WAS LOCKED, BUT FRANTIC PEOPLE BROKE IT DOWN.—Cook & Wagner.



CHORUS GIRLS WHO ESCAPED UNHURT TAKING AWAY THE REMNANTS OF THEIR EFFECTS.
Cook & Wagner.



SWITCH-BOARD ON THE STAGE AFTER IT WAS SWEEP BY THE FIERCE FIRE.—Cook & Wagner.



BEREAVED HUSBAND AND SAD-FACED BOY LOOKING FOR THE MISSING WIFE AND MOTHER.—S. E. Wright.



GRIEF-STRICKEN PEOPLE SEARCHING FOR LOVED ONES WHO WERE VICTIMS OF THE FIRE.
S. E. Wright.

CHICAGO IN THE GLOOM OF A GREAT CALAMITY.
SORROW AND DESOLATION FOLLOWING THE APPALLING DISASTER IN THE IROQUOIS THEATRE



FLAME-SWEPT ORCHESTRA PIT AND CIRCLE, WHERE MANY WERE KILLED.



DEATH-TRAP ON A BALCONY STAIRWAY LANDING, FROM WHICH TWO HUNDRED BODIES WERE TAKEN.



INADEQUATE EXIT ON UPPER BALCONY, NEAR WHICH THE DEAD WERE PILED TEN FEET HIGH.



GHASTLY SCENE OF RUIN ON THE ONCE FINE AND WELL-APPOINTED STAGE.

THE TERRIBLE THEATRE FIRE IN CHICAGO.

RUINED INTERIOR OF THE \$1,100,000 IROQUOIS JUST AFTER THE DISASTER WHICH COST OVER SIX HUNDRED LIVES.

Photographs by S. E. Wright. See page 32.



The Open-air Cure for Consumption

By Norman Notwood



IT IS NOW conceded by physicians of all schools in the Old World and the New that the dread disease popularly known as consumption, one of the most terrible of all scourges known to the human race, yields more readily to what is called the "open-air treatment" than to any other remedy that has thus far been discovered or devised. While it is nowhere claimed that an absolute cure can be effected in every case by this means, there are many and most substantial reasons for the belief that if taken in its incipient stages consumption can be arrested and often permanently cured by a resort to the "open-air" method, especially when this treatment is accompanied with a proper regimen of diet, rest, and other simple requirements, such as extended experience and plain common sense dictate. One of the best features of this remedial agency is that there is no mystery about it, no patent on it, that it is comparatively inexpensive, and, if need be, can be adopted with some degree of success almost anywhere.

The chief and essential requirement is that the patient shall live and breathe the open air, if possible, both night and day. And the purer, sweeter, and more bracing the air, the more immediate and certain are the beneficent results. Within the past twenty years a number of sanitariums have been established in this country for the special benefit of consumptives, all of which place the chief emphasis upon the air cure. With this most of them combine the curative agency of rest, nutritious and plentiful food, and freedom, so far as possible, from worry. Where these are found operating in unison it is only the most stubborn and deep-seated form of the disease that refuses to give way.

The first and the parent institution of this class is the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, founded at Saranac Lake, in the Adirondack region of New York, in 1884, by Edward L. Trudeau, M.D. Like many other great philanthropic undertakings, this sanitarium, which has already saved the lives of hundreds threatened with "the white scourge," had a very modest beginning. It consisted at first of one cottage built at a cost of about \$350, with accommodations for two patients only. From this little venture of twenty years ago has evolved, by a slow but steady process of accretion, the present group of twenty-two buildings at Saranac, representing an investment of about \$350,000, with an endowment fund of \$200,000 as a help toward meeting the yearly deficit in running expenses of from \$7,000 to \$20,000, arising from the fact that much of the service offered is practically free, no patient being charged the full cost of treatment.

The Adirondack sanitarium did not originate in mercenary motives, and has not been maintained and enlarged as a money-making institution. On the contrary, it was started on the basis of a fund raised among philanthropic people interested in Dr. Trudeau's plans and methods of treating consumption, and has been built up to its present proportions by gifts and bequests from the same class. The last annual report of the sanitarium, that for 1902, now before us, contains a list of contributions to the

general fund from individuals and from the proceeds of fairs and entertainments amounting to over \$22,000. In addition to this there is a "free-bed fund," which received a total of \$1,700 in 1902; the endowment fund received an addition of \$16,650, while special contributions were made amounting to over \$17,400. For an annual contribution of \$350, donors have the privilege of nominating a free bed, and four such beds were nominated in 1902. These contributions are significant as showing how strongly the institution appeals to the practical sympathy of men and women interested in the amelioration of human suffering. It is hoped to increase the endowment fund to \$400,000, the sum necessary to meet the ordinary deficit in running expenses and establish the institution on a permanent financial basis.

The system of segregating patients in small cottages has been followed from the beginning, so that the sanitarium consists of a group of these cottages, many of which have been erected by wealthy friends as memorial buildings. Three such memorials, for instance, were erected during the year 1902, known respectively as the Richardson Memorial, the Ralph Robins Memorial, and the Eleanor Phoenix Memorial, each built, furnished, and equipped by some individual, or individuals, in memory of a departed friend. Each of these cottages is built of brick and stone on plans which embrace all the features which long experience has shown best adapted to facilitate the treatment of patients by the open-air method in so rigorous a climate as that of the Adirondacks. They are all planned so that the beds may at will be pushed directly out on an open veranda, thus enabling the patients to continue the open-air treatment even when confined to bed, and to sleep out at night on the sheltered veranda during the milder season or when thought advisable.

In addition to the cottages the sanitarium group includes a substantial and splendidly equipped laboratory—also the first of its kind for original research and experimental work in tubercular diseases—an open-air recreation pavilion, a free library, a chapel, an infirmary where the sick are properly nursed, a crematory for the disposal of infectious material, and an administrative building—in all, twenty-two buildings. All of these are supplied with electric lights, a model drainage system, and the purest of pure water, as well as every other convenience conducive to the physical comfort and all-around welfare of the people who make up this little community of health-seekers.

The requisites for admission to the sanitarium have always been that the applicant should be in the earlier stages of the disease, or with a fair chance of more or less complete restoration to health, and that his pecuniary circumstances should be such as to make it impossible for him to pay the usual prices asked at the

hotels and boarding-houses of the region. The price charged from the first has been \$5 a week, and has remained the same for the past twenty years, in spite of the greatly increased cost of operating the institution, due to improved methods and the higher cost of living. Each patient costs the institution from \$8 to \$9 a week, so that there is a deficiency of about \$4 a week on every patient. There are no private patients and no graded rates, all being received on the same basis. No charge is made for medical attendance, and no extra charges except when patients are so ill as to be confined to bed and taken to the infirmary, thus requiring constantly the services of a nurse, special diet, etc., when the additional regular infirmary charge of \$5 a week is made.

Nothing seems to have been left unprovided at this resort, within the means at command, that can minister to the needs of the afflicted men and women who are thronging to this region every year in the hope of shaking off the dread disease that has fastened upon them. Comparatively few of those who come can be admitted to the sanitarium itself. According to the statement of Dr. Trudeau, "not one in twenty who apply can be taken, and many institutions like the sanitarium would be required to accommodate those who constantly knock at its doors." But for the unfortunates who are thus barred out of the sanitarium every possible provision is made by the institution's managers and the community roundabout, which seems to have taken to heart the noble example set by Dr. Trudeau and his associates in devoting every resource to the work of helping poor and suffering humanity. For these outside patients a district nurse is provided, whose ministrations are free to those unable to pay. A bureau of information has also been established in Saranac village, where rejected candidates are assisted in finding cheap boarding places, and a dispensary is maintained in the town by the sanitarium, where medical advice is given free of charge.

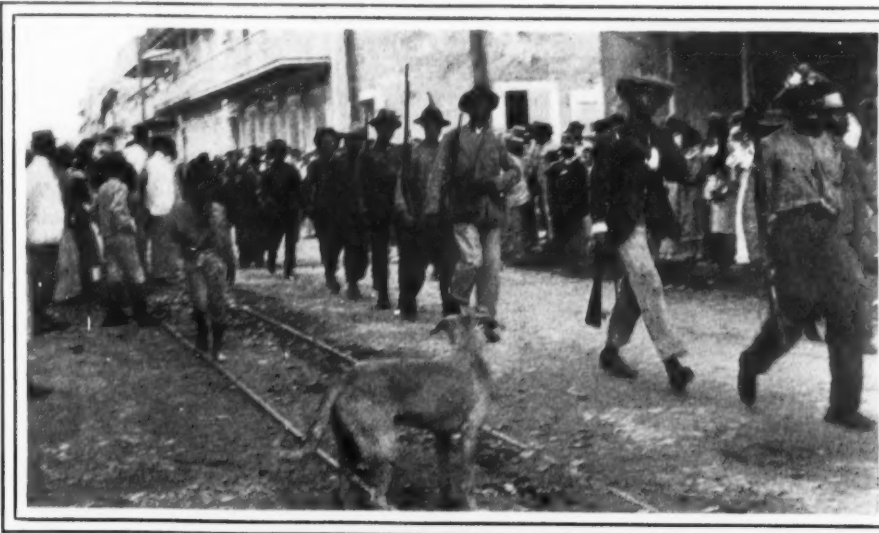
As for the results of the treatment at the Trudeau institution, their extent and permanency, a careful and extended investigation by Dr. Lawrason Brown, the resident physician, covering 1,066 traceable cases under treatment and discharged, from two to seventeen years ago, shows that thirty-one per cent. of all have remained well, and that sixty-six per cent. of the incipient cases discharged during these years are still alive and in the possession of good health. Of the 563 advanced cases 28.6 per cent. are well, and of the far-advanced cases 2.5 per cent. remain cured. According to the latest annual report, of the 165 patients treated in 1902, fifty, or nearly one-third, were discharged apparently cured; sixty-seven had their disease arrested; thirty-two were improved, and only eleven failed to receive any benefit, and two died.

These results demonstrate satisfactorily that the open-air method benefits nearly all of those who subject themselves to it; that it arrests the disease in a majority of cases, and permanently cures many who would otherwise have been numbered among the tens of thousands who every year fall victims to this most insidious and dreaded of human maladies.

Revolutionists Win in Santo Domingo.

THE UPRISING in the Dominican republic against the government of President Wos y Gil ended recently in the triumph of the revolutionists. After a siege of several days and a considerable exchange of shots, which did no very extensive damage, Wos y Gil surrendered the capital, Santo Domingo City, and the insurgents marched in and took possession. The deposed President found refuge in a foreign consulate, and afterward left the country on a foreign vessel, taking with him, it is said, all the available government funds. General Morales, the leader of the revolt, became provisional President, but two counter-revolutions, one headed by ex-President Jimenez, have rendered his tenure insecure. During the siege marines were landed from American and other war-ships to protect foreign interests.

The entrance of the revolutionist soldiers into the capital was an odd and interesting sight. A young American who witnessed the spectacle writes to LESLIE'S WEEKLY that the force numbered about three thousand eight hundred men. He says: "They were well armed, mostly with Remingtons, but there were a few Mausers and carbines. Many also carried revolvers. They had plenty of ammunition. There were about eight hundred mounted men, the rest being on foot. They had about a dozen pieces of light field artillery. Most of the men had blankets, but the way they carried their food was funny. One man would carry a pot of rice, another a bag of beans, another a leg of mutton, etc. There were all sorts and



SANTO DOMINGO'S JOB LOT OF REVOLUTIONISTS.

VICTORIOUS INSURGENTS MARCHING INTO THE CAPITAL AFTER A SUCCESSFUL SIEGE AND THE CAPITULATION OF PRESIDENT WOS Y GIL.—Photograph by E. E. Sprafford.

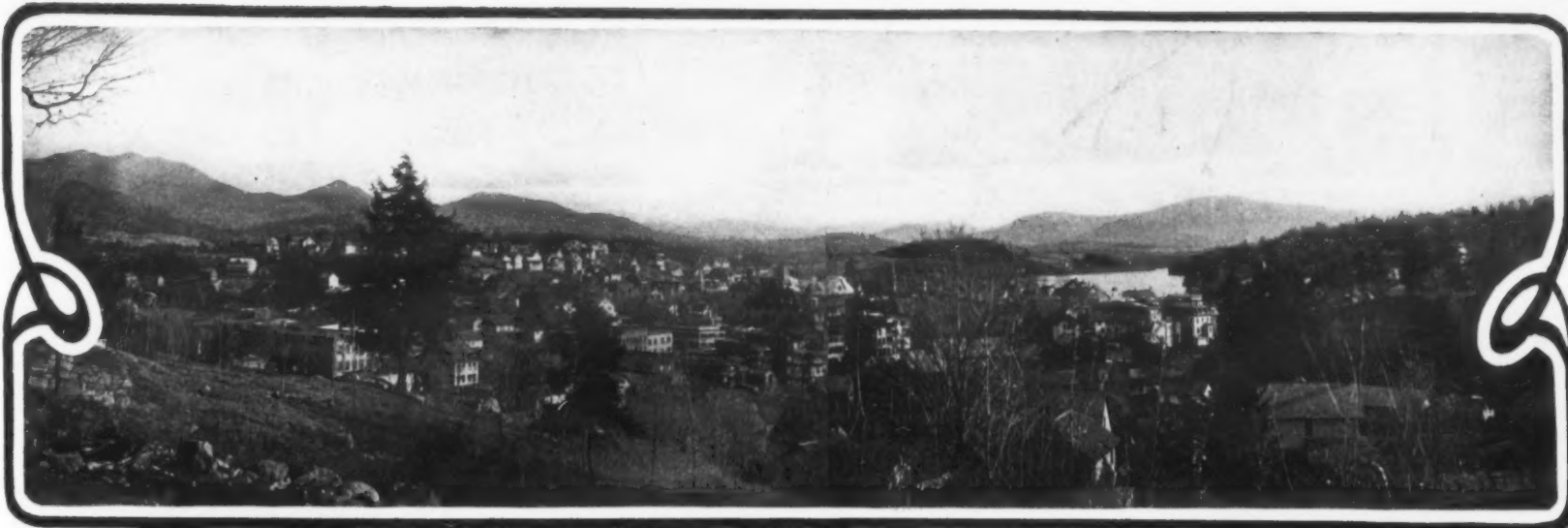
conditions of men. Everybody seemed delighted to see the army enter. It reminded me of an election parade. There were several ex-Presidents in the street cheering. One of these was pointed out to me as a man whose government had lasted but a month. The garrison inclosure after the army entered was a great sight. Immediately on getting inside of it the soldiers commenced to gamble with a zeal that indicated that they regarded that, and not war, as the real business of life."

The World's Greatest Reader.

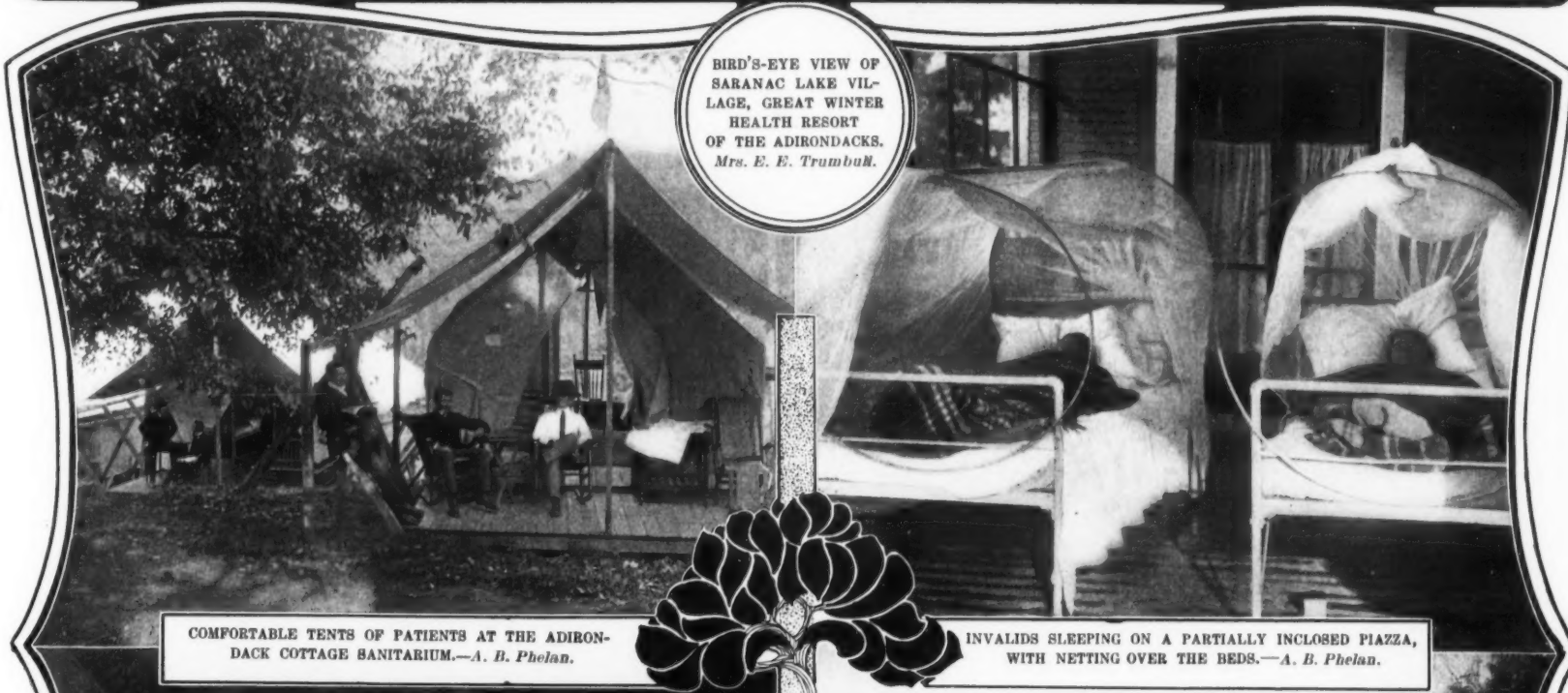
WRITING of George E. B. Saintsbury, now fifty-eight years old, W. P. James says: "Mr. Saintsbury's reading must touch the limit. He himself thinks that, of the fourteen thousand volumes in Southey's library, every one had been read by the owner, and most many times. That would mean a volume every day for nearly forty years to read through once. There can have been very few days in Mr. Saintsbury's life in which he has not read one or more books."

Prizes for Amateur Photographers.

ONE OF the most popular and highly appreciated features of LESLIE'S WEEKLY has been its amateur prize photograph department. Not only has the number of contributors of competitive pictures been steadily increasing, but there has been also from year to year noticeable improvement in the character of the work submitted. Many of our amateur camerists often exhibit rare good judgment in promptly selecting newsy subjects and a skill in preparing pictures that would do credit to professionals. The result is that the page devoted weekly to amateur photographs is greatly enjoyed by our quarter of a million of readers and is, by not a few of them, considered the most interesting page of the paper. Having had multiplied proofs of the popularity of this page, it is our intention to continue it and to make it even more attractive during the coming year. We call particular attention to the announcement, found elsewhere in this issue, of special and substantial prizes offered for the best photographs during 1904. These embrace photographs appropriate to midwinter, St. Valentine's Day, Washington's Birthday, Easter, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas. The date for the closing of each of these contests is given in our regular weekly announcement. All our readers may enter these numerous pictorial contests. The offers above made should suffice to stir the zealous members of the corps of amateur artists to even more successful efforts than they have been credited with heretofore.

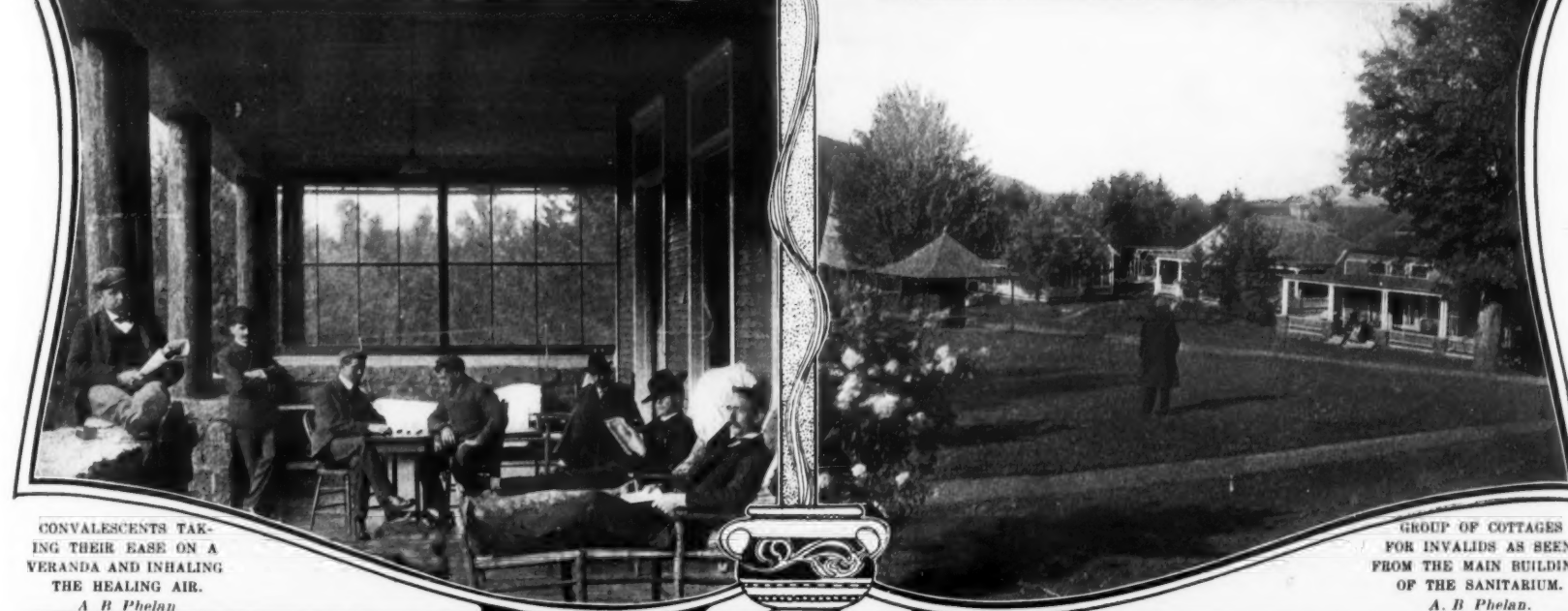


BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF
SARANAC LAKE VIL-
LAGE, GREAT WINTER
HEALTH RESORT
OF THE ADIRONDACKS.
Mrs. E. E. Trumbull.



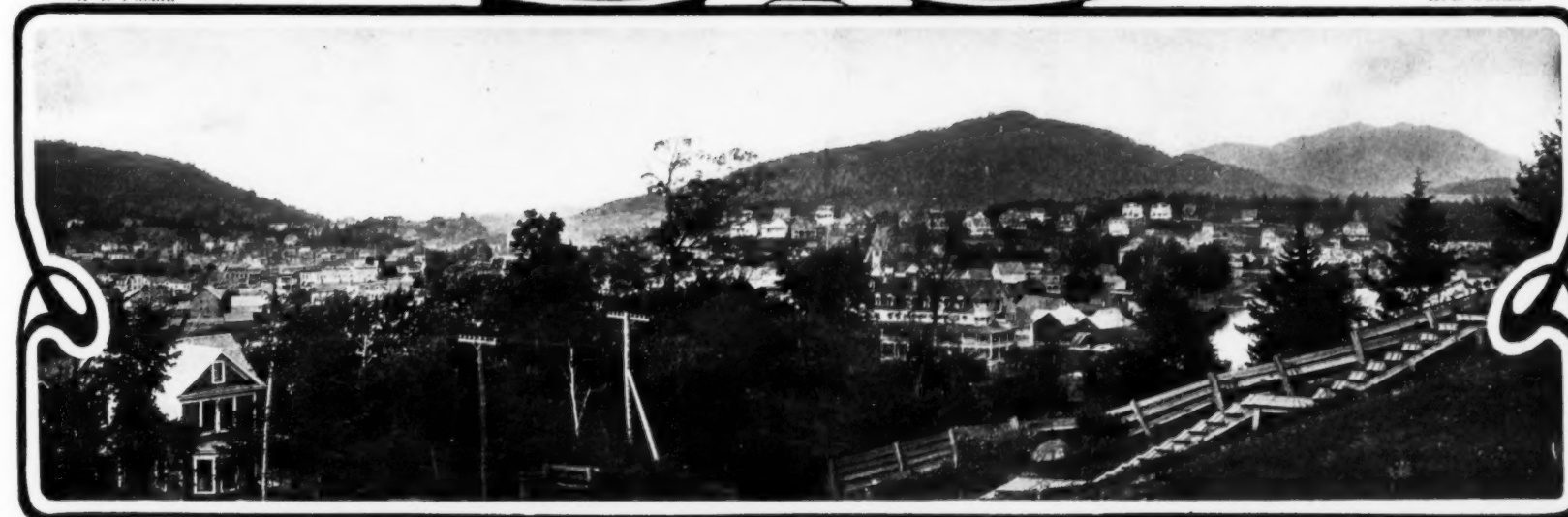
COMFORTABLE TENTS OF PATIENTS AT THE ADIRON-
DACK COTTAGE SANITARIUM.—A. B. Phelan.

INVALIDS SLEEPING ON A PARTIALLY ENCLOSED PIAZZA,
WITH NETTING OVER THE BEDS.—A. B. Phelan.



CONVALESCENTS TAK-
ING THEIR EASE ON A
VERANDA AND INHALING
THE HEALING AIR.
A. B. Phelan.

GROUP OF COTTAGES
FOR INVALIDS AS SEEN
FROM THE MAIN BUILDING
OF THE SANITARIUM.
A. B. Phelan.



TOWN OF SARANAC LAKE AND ITS ENVIRONMENT AS SEEN FROM THE SANITARIUM GROUNDS.—A. B. Phelan.

OPEN-AIR TREATMENT A BOON TO CONSUMPTIVES.

ADIRONDACK COTTAGE SANITARIUM, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., WHERE HUNDREDS OF THESE INVALIDS ARE CURED.

See opposite page.



A Famous Medical School for Women

By Harry Dillon Jones



IF THE ghosts of our grandparents are subject to material emotions it must be a shock to them to witness the remarkable manner in which women have fought their way upward in the medical profession. Mounting step by step, to-day they have their own medical colleges, their own clinics, their own examinations, their own degrees, and their own sphere of action. The Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, the oldest medical school for women in the world, is the scene daily of operations that must prove an astonishing sight to any male Rip Van Winkle who has slumbered during the recent years of women's progress. Not only are pretty girl students to be seen calmly dissecting uncanny looking cadavers, but in the clinic room adjoining the college proper there gathers at a certain hour each clinic day a collection of women whose deportment tends to dispel forever from the mind of the onlooker that visionary being dear to the older poets and romancists, she of the tender, clinging nature, likened so often to the vine that relies for its strength on the giant oak around which it twines.

Seated, tier above tier, the women students of the college, note-book on lap, look down, on clinic days, at an amphitheatre in which women surgeons, their heads crowned with turbans of towels, their hands covered with rubber gloves, prepare to use the knife on some sufferer whose ailment requires a delicate and dangerous operation. The stories so frequently told concerning women's fear of a mouse must seem absurdly overdrawn to one who looks around at the calm faces of these girl students while a ghastly operation is in progress. Not a man is present. Operator, operatee, attendants, students, all are women. Not women of the masculine type, either, but for the most part young and pretty girls. Among the students are many from foreign lands, for women of all nations are flocking to America to learn to become doctors. A young Chinese woman is in her third year at the college, and when graduated will return to the Orient to practice a more-recently taught method of curing human ills than the administering of dried frog tonics and shark's-fin lozenges. Another student hails from Constantinople, and intends to minister to the needs of the women of the Sultan's domain when she has won her degree; still others are from Australia and New Zealand, and one is an Italian.

In order that the true significance of the present status of women in the medical profession may be realized, it is only necessary to hark back to the early days of the efforts of women to break into the profession of medicine. In a volume written by the dean of the Woman's College of Pennsylvania, Dr. Clara Marshall, the following is extracted from one of the leading news-



INTERNATIONAL GROUP OF MEDICAL STUDENTS. LEFT TO RIGHT: SEATED—ITALIAN, SOUTHERN GIRL, CHINESE, TURKISH WOMAN; STANDING—POLE, SOUTH AMERICAN, COLORED GIRL, ENGLISH WOMAN.

papers of Philadelphia, the report having reference to a clinic at the Pennsylvania Hospital, on November 6th, 1869:

"The students of the male colleges, knowing that the ladies would be present, turned out several hundred strong, with the design of expressing their disapproval of the action of the managers of the hospital particularly and of the admission of women to the medical profession generally. Ranging themselves in line, these gallant gentlemen assailed the young ladies, as they passed out, with insolent and offensive language, and then followed them to the street, where the whole gang, with the fluency of long practice, joined in insulting them."

Subsequently there appeared as a communication to the same paper the following:

"When the ladies entered the amphitheatre they were greeted by yells, hisses, caterwaulings, mock applause, offensive remarks upon personal appearance, etc. . . . During the last hour missiles of paper, tinfoil, tobacco quids, etc., were thrown upon the ladies, while some of these men (?) defiled the dresses of the ladies near them with

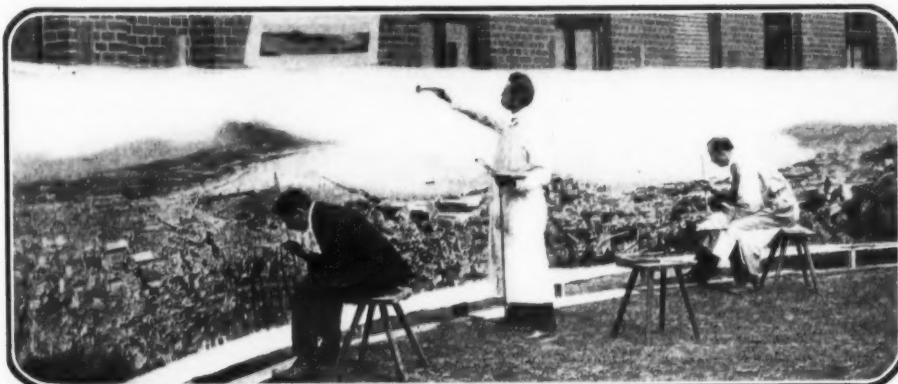
tobacco juice. It is but just to the ladies to say that they maintained their position as scientific students by a quiet and modest demeanor."

It seems a swift and bewildering flight from this scene of disorder at the clinic of 1869 to that to be witnessed at the college clinic in 1903, but in reality the progress has been painfully slow and laborious. The course at the college extends over four years, at the end of which time the student may try for her degree. During the course opportunity is afforded for practical instruction at the Woman's Hospital and at public clinics in other institutions open to students from the college, where bedside talks are given, as well as clinical demonstrations. Bandaging, operative surgery, and the application of fracture dressings are taught, maternity cases attended by the advanced students, work done in the dissecting-room, and clinical lectures attended at which the lecturers are specialists in diseases of the skin, the nervous system, the eye, the ear, the throat, and the nose.

What becomes of the graduates? It seems it is a mistake to suppose that most of them marry and cease to practice their profession. An effort was made some time ago to trace the careers of 244 of the graduates of the

college. Of this number 166 responded affirmatively to the question: Are you now engaged in active medical practice? Twenty-three responded in the negative, giving as reasons for the negative reply: Domestic duties, 8; philanthropic work, 1; ill health, 6; retired, 3; no reason assigned, 5. Seventy-six of the women written to replied stating the monetary value of their practice per year. Twenty-four made \$1,000 a year or more, but less than \$2,000; twenty as much as \$2,000 and less than \$3,000; ten as much as \$3,000 and less than \$4,000; five as much as \$4,000 and less than \$5,000; three as much as \$5,000 and less than \$15,000. Four reported sums varying from \$15,000 to \$20,000 per year. Ten reported less than \$1,000 a year. The average income was found to be \$2,907.30.

Women holding the diplomas of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania have been appointed as physicians or surgeons at over one hundred and fifty public institutions, chiefly hospitals, dispensaries, infirmaries, refuges, or sanitariums. The college has graduated pupils from more than forty States and Territories of this country, and from Canada, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Jamaica, Brazil, England, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Russia, Syria, India, China, Japan, Burma, Australia, and the Congo Free State. Its living alumnae number about a thousand, and are found in nearly every part of the American republic and in many foreign countries, among them Egypt, India, China, Japan, Persia, and Korea.



LARGEST AND MOST REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH EVER MADE.

SKILLED ARTISTS TOUCHING UP A HUGE PANORAMIC VIEW (39 X 5 FEET) OF THE BAY OF NAPLES, TAKEN BY THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY OF BERLIN FOR EXHIBITION AT THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.—The Sphere.

Most Terrible Theatre Fire on Record.

THE RECENT appalling disaster in the Iroquois Theatre, at Chicago, involving the loss of some six hundred lives and the injury of hundreds of persons, was perhaps the most remarkable event of the kind on record. In only one other like happening was the number of fatalities greater. The Iroquois was a magnificent new structure, built at a cost of \$1,100,000, and was claimed by its architect and owners to be "absolutely fireproof." It had twenty-seven double exits provided for emergencies, and was supposed to be furnished with all the modern safeguards. But when fire broke out in the flimsy paraphernalia of the stage the asbestos curtain, designed to protect the audience, stuck when an attempt was made to lower it. The flames leaped unhindered into the auditorium, their fury being increased by the explosion of the calcium-light tanks. A frightful panic ensued, and although many were burned to death, or asphyxiated, most of the victims appear to have been those who were trampled on in the mad rush. Nearly all the people in the parquet and dress-circle escaped unharmed, but the mortality in the galleries was terrible. A wild stampede was made there for a single exit, causing a fearful crush, the dead being found in some places piled ten feet high. It is alleged that the iron exit doors had not been unlocked, and that the building had been constructed in violation of the fire laws. Several men connected with the theatre have been arrested, and a legal investigation will be had to determine the causes of the disaster.

The Chicago calamity of December 30th recalls several other fatal fires in places of amusement. The affair of this nature which cost the greatest number of

lives was the burning, in 1881, of the Ring Theatre in Vienna, one of the handsomest buildings in Europe. The known loss of life was 580, but 917 persons unaccounted for probably perished in the flames. In 1876 the Brooklyn Theatre, at Brooklyn, N. Y., caught fire while Kate Claxton was performing there. The building was consumed and 294 persons lost their lives. The first American theatre fire horror occurred in Richmond, Va., in 1811, the Governor of the State, G. W. Smith, and seventy-four others being burned to death. In 1843 the Grand Ducal Theatre at Carlsruhe, Germany, was burned, and 100 members of the audience were killed. The destruction by fire of the Paris Charity Bazaar in 1897 resulted in a death-list of 150, including the Duchesse d'Alençon, sister of the late Empress of Austria.

Proper Protection for the President.

THE SEVERAL attempts of cranks and suspicious persons to get within close range of President Roosevelt, recently, furnish a new argument in support of Senator Hoar's bill for the protection of our chief magistrate. The chief provision of the bill is that death shall be the penalty of the actual murder of the President, or the officer upon whom the duties of the Presidency devolve in legal succession. For an unsuccessful attempt at assassination the punishment provided is imprisonment, with ten years the minimum term. Protection is accorded to visiting

rulers, ambassadors, and ministers. There are provisions against the counseling of President-murder and against the importation of assassination counselors. The original proposition that the attempted assassination of a President should also bring the death penalty was unwise, for the reason that an agent of a socialist or nihilist order appointed to kill a President would be tempted to resort to wounding only, if by so doing he could save his own life; whereas if death was the penalty for the willful attempt, he would do his best to accomplish his purpose. Draconian laws of unnecessary severity have always worked toward the commission rather than the suppression of crime.

Complexion Bad.

LIVER TORPID, APPETITE POOR?

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE clears the complexion by restoring stomach, liver, and bowels to health. A strengthening Tonic for mental, nervous, or physical weakness. It induces restful sleep.

The Old Camper

has for forty-five years had one article in his supply—Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. It gives to soldiers, sailors, hunters, campers, and miners a daily comfort, "like the old home." Delicious in coffee, tea, and chocolate.

TELEPHONE Service lightens the cares of house-keeping, saves time, and prevents worry. Low rates. New York Telephone Company, 15 Dey Street.



YOUNG WOMEN EARNESTLY AT WORK IN THE HISTOLOGY DEPARTMENT.



REMARKABLE CLINIC, AT WHICH THE PATIENT, THE OPERATORS, AND THE WITNESSES ARE ALL WOMEN.

THE WORLD'S OLDEST MEDICAL SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.
PRACTITIONERS FOR MANY LANDS TRAINED AT THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Copyright, 1903, by Peirce & Jones. See opposite page.



SANDOW, AT EXERCISE, DISPLAYING HIS WONDERFUL PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT.

Sandow's Secret of Great Strength

SIXYEARS ago Eugen Sandow, "the strongest man in the world," gave amazing exhibitions of his strength, agility, and endurance before immense audiences in every important city in this country. At that time

he offered \$1,000 reward to any man who could match him in three feats out of ten. In answer to a question recently as to whether or not his perfect physique is the result of developing hereditary traits or is entirely the result of his own efforts, he said:

"So far as heredity is concerned I had nothing to be especially thankful for, since while still a mere lad my father's friend advised him to direct my studies toward the ministry, as he explained, 'Your son will hardly be fit for any more strenuous occupation.' Later our family physician in Königsberg, near the Russian frontier, told my father that if he would not take me to Italy for the winter I would never survive it, such a weakling I was as a child. Well, I went to Italy, and there my eyes were opened. The Greek and Roman statues I saw there inspired me at once to lift from myself the stigma of weakness, for I felt somehow that even in our time the weak man is despised. I went at the labor of revitalization with energy and persistence. You perceive I have somewhat succeeded, and let me tell you I am still at it. I maintain that it is possible for any man to emulate my example, even as I emulated that of the Greeks and Romans of old.

"It is the mind—all a matter of the mind. The muscles really have a secondary place. If you lift a pair of dumb-bells a hundred times a day with your fixed attention on some object away over in Cambridge, it will do you very little good. If, however, you concentrate your mind upon a single muscle or set of muscles for three minutes each day, and say, 'Do thus and so,' and they respond, there will be immediate development. The more you waste, the more you make. A man with strong concentration of mind will develop quicker in the quality of his muscles than will he who cannot concentrate his mind upon the matter. The whole secret of my system lies in the knowledge of human anatomy—in knowing just where

one is weak, and going straight to work bringing that particular part up to the standard of one's best feature—for there is a best feature in every man, as there is also a worst. The secret is to 'know thyself,' as Pope says, and, knowing one's weakness, to concentrate the mind and energies upon that weakness with a view to correcting it.

"I approve of everything that aids the mind in its dominion over the body, but if a man thinks that two dollars will buy an apparatus that will make a man strong he will be disappointed. There is nothing that will make a man strong save his own concentration of thought. Mechanical appliances, properly used, may correct some weakness of the body, but without a knowledge of that weakness, and certainly without severe concentration and effort to correct it, it is nonsense to resort to mechanisms. They make muscles, but what is muscle without intelligence behind it? I never touch drugs, and I certainly never diet. To be strong does not mean that you must forego the common pleasures of life, taken in moderation. On the contrary, I always enjoy them. The secret is exercise—intelligent, constant exercise. To know every muscle of the three hundred and sixty-three or more—yes, every fibre of them—and to develop them to the fullest capacity—this will overcome any physical ill. We have all of us our limitations, but we too often think we have reached them.

"I would apply the same principle to the training of men of advanced years as I would to those in their prime, but perhaps not the same method. If a man finds at sixty that he is weak he need only go to work to make himself strong, just like one half his years, but of course intelligently, and from his own standpoint. The man who would keep well must accustom himself daily to cold sponge baths. There is nothing more invigorating. It will create a proper appetite, not a false one. I eat little and often. It



THE GREAT ATHLETE'S ATTRACTIVE WIFE AND DAUGHTER.

is folly to attempt to live on two meals a day, for one is sure to overeat, the great trouble with Americans. Your lunch system here is atrocious. It produces

dyspeptics and makes men prematurely old. To eat six times a day, and a little each time, is better than one overwhelming meal.

"It was exercise, simple life, and untrammelled bodies that made the Greeks

what they were, and it is exercise, simple lives, and untrammelled bodies that will make our men their equals. When Sydenham, the father of English medicine, was dying he said that he died happy because he left behind two great physicians, 'fresh air and exercise.' Nothing could be truer, and I am happy to say that these two essentials to health and strength are not denied. Perfect health is a consciousness of full vitality, of exhilaration, keen enjoyment of life, and strength to perform any task; and it is a melancholy reflection that not one in a thousand men and women of middle age has it. Yet the average healthy child fulfills these conditions, simply because his unceasing activity—an activity that knows no flagging from early morning till, tired out, he falls asleep at night—keeps the various organs of his body in constant exercise. No muscle has the chance of stiffening, no organ grows weak from disuse or sluggish because of tasks set beyond its powers. The savage knows nothing about the secret of health, but his life is spent in the manner of an irresponsible, pleasure-loving child; hence the ailments of civilization are practically unknown to him in his normal state.

"Weakly people talk enviously of others who have had a heritage of health, and undoubtedly there is such good fortune inherited by some. But it should not be forgotten that a heritage may be built up as well as inherited, and that while we are building it up we are enjoying its accumulation ourselves, as well as laying up treasure for those that come after. It is my firm conviction that every young man who has not yet begun life hopelessly handicapped by an inheritance of organic disease may build up a constitution and health which will enable him to live his life as gladly as does a child; to perform, without undue pain, the part in life nature has destined for him, and to leave to his offspring, in later years, such a heritage of health as will make them bless his memory."

A Southern Woman's War-time Anecdotes

OF FEDERAL generals, perhaps the two that were most popular among Southerners during the Civil War were Generals Grant and McPherson. Recently, while on a visit to Vicksburg, Miss., I learned from the lips of their erstwhile foes some anecdotes illustrative of the tenderness and kindness of disposition of these two generals.

The sympathetic side of General Grant's nature, as every one knows, was very strong. A few days after the surrender of Vicksburg a Southern lady hurried to his quarters to ask for information about her husband, of whose safety she had heard conflicting reports. The general replied that he could not give her the information she desired, but that he would send an orderly at once to find out the facts for her. When the man returned with the news that her husband was safe the Southern woman's eyes filled with tears of gratitude, while tears of sympathy showed on the cheeks of General Grant.

On another occasion—it was years after—at a banquet in Vicksburg, given him when he was making a tour of the Southern States, one was heard expressing her gratitude to him for past kindnesses. As he replied to her, two tears rolled slowly down his cheeks.

For little children and old people General Grant showed special sympathy. Many who were small foes in those days remember his way of drawing them to him, and impressing a kiss on cheek or brow.

One old lady who afflicted her friends by her propensity for smoking was often the recipient of a good cigar from him. The gift was fully appreciated, as the general's stock was always of the best. When he was ill in Washington she sent him some wild-flowers "from the hills of Vicksburg," for which a letter of thanks was promptly returned. Subsequently, when she visited Washington, she was kindly received by the President, who to her delight presented her with some more of his good cigars.

Another old lady favorite he always called "grandma." She lived in the house which he chose for his headquarters after the surrender. She and her family

became deeply attached to him and Mrs. Grant, who proved kindness itself to them, always keeping their store-room well supplied with both necessities and delicacies.

Said one lady, at whose house General and Mrs. Grant sometimes took tea with Mrs. Grant's sister, who was a boarder there, "You might have thought Mrs. Grant was a Confederate sympathizer, she always spoke so kindly of Southerners. I remember she wore a bonnet in which there were red and white roses, and often was she twitted about her Confederate colors. Her reply was always something conciliatory."

General McPherson was the beau ideal of all the young women about Vicksburg. His beautiful manners, handsome face, and desire to please won for him the hearts of all sizes. As an example of his amiability, of which advantage was sometimes taken, on one occasion, in the presence of several young women, a middle-aged lady entered the room and told him rather peremptorily that she had been there four times to see him on a certain matter, and intended coming thirty more times and sending her aunt forty times until she was listened to. General McPherson assured her that he had written and written about the matter, but that it was not within his jurisdiction to help her. After she had fussed out of the room one of the young women, mimickingly exclaimed, "General, they have stolen my canary bird, and I intend coming thirty more times and sending my aunt forty times until you get it back for me."

"General," said another young lady, "my pet lamb is gone, and I intend coming thirty more times and sending my aunt forty times until you get 'Mary' back for me."

The general remarked with a smile, "Young ladies, you may laugh, but indeed they often come to me with matters equally trifling."

More than one Southerner tells of sympathetic tears in General McPherson's eyes when he learned of their sorrows, which is in contrast to a story heard of

General Sherman. When a request was made of the latter general, he answered in harsh tones, "We came to destroy, not to save."

Some pretty young women of prominent families were at the station one afternoon when the train slowed up draped in deep mourning. The time was during General Sherman's march through Georgia, and all of them had relatives who had been sufferers from his hand. Immediately they whispered to each other their hopes that the drapery was in memory of "that horrid old Sherman." A newspaper was thrown off, and the girls sought a room in the hotel hoping they would be blessed with the good news of Sherman's demise. When they read of the assassination of President Lincoln their feelings considerably changed.

From the beginning to the end of their troubles there was a noble optimism about the Vicksburgers, which neither cave life, rat meat, nor mule meat could shake. "Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburg will always challenge the respect of an adversary," wrote General Grant.

And when the white flag of surrender showed on the earthworks of the brave besieged there was no cheer from the conquering foe. "I really believe they felt sorry for us; they looked so awfully solemn," said one woman, who from the door of her cave watched the conquerors march in. This woman had a child, to which she gave the name "Cave," after his birthplace.

The Grant-Pemberton monument crowns the summit of an Indian mound overlooking Lake Centennial and the river in the beautiful national cemetery. I was there on the day after Decoration, and saw flowers strewn the graves, which were tendered by the Vicksburg chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy.

HELEN GRAY.

KNOWING physicians prescribe Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters, to tone up the system—they know Abbott's will meet every requirement. All druggists.

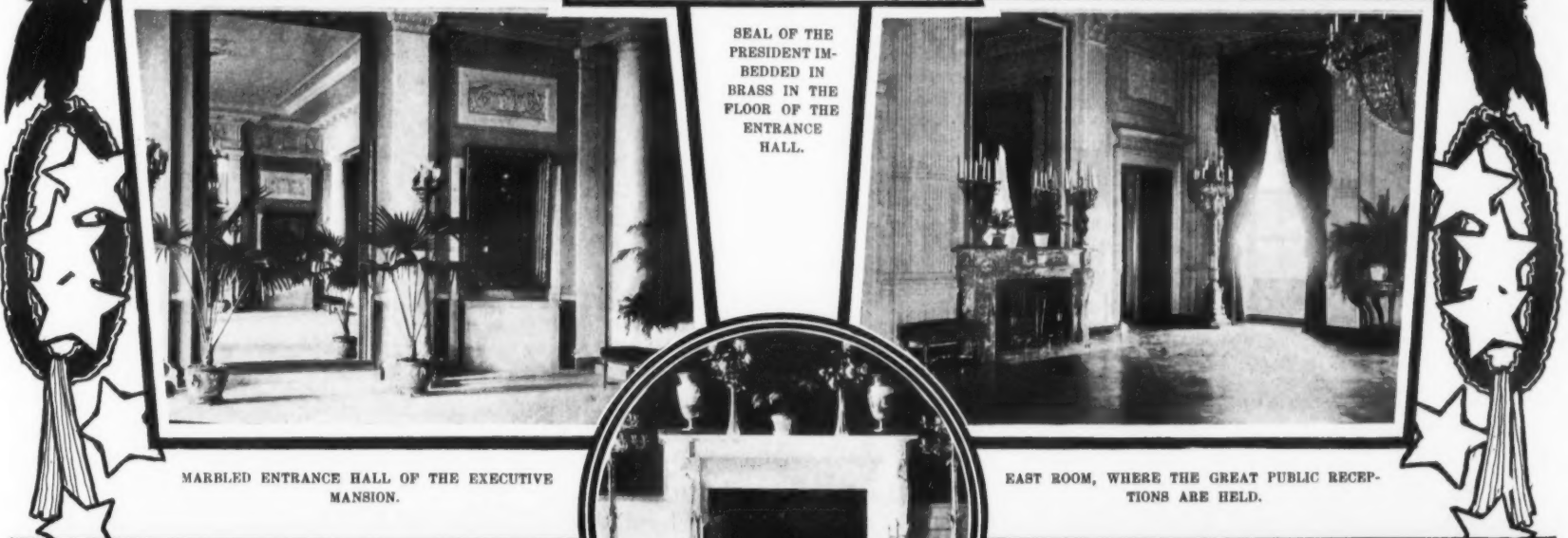


THE STRONG MAN AS HE APPEARS IN STREET COSTUME.



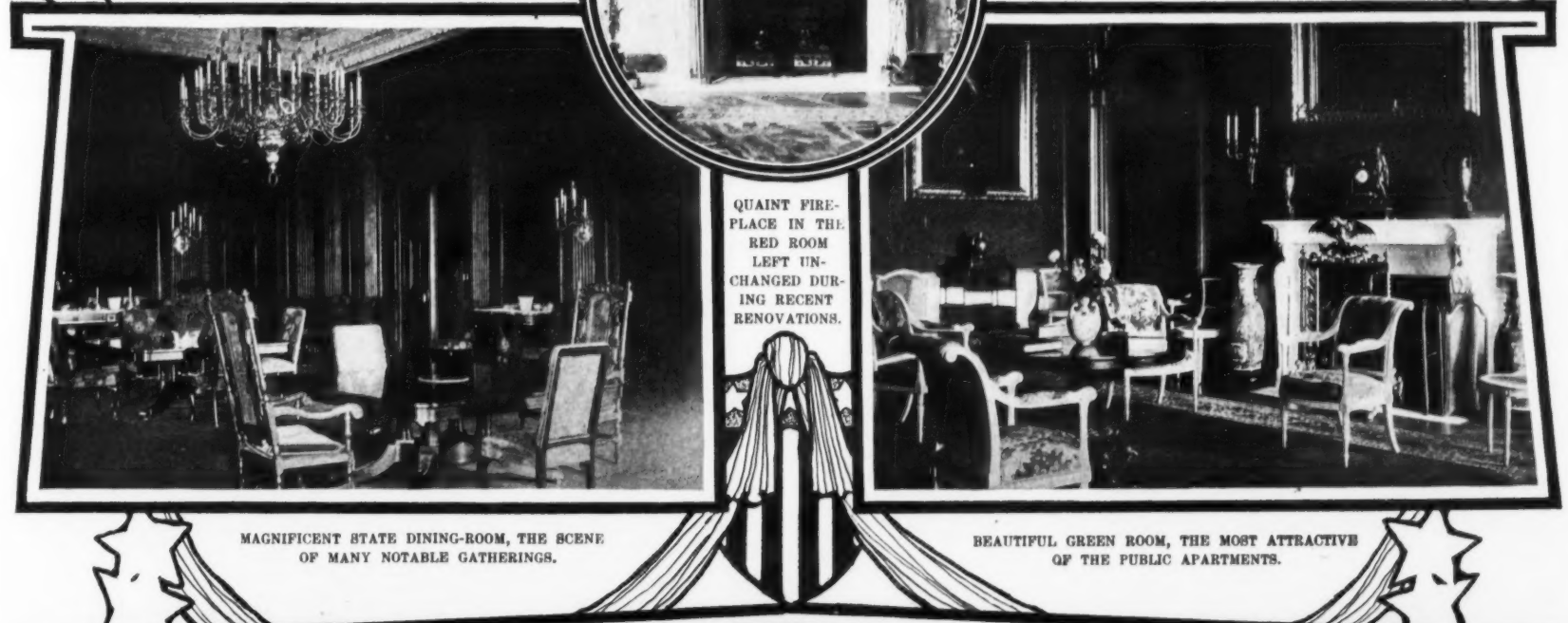
FAMOUS WHITE HOUSE AND

ITS PLEASANT GROUNDS.



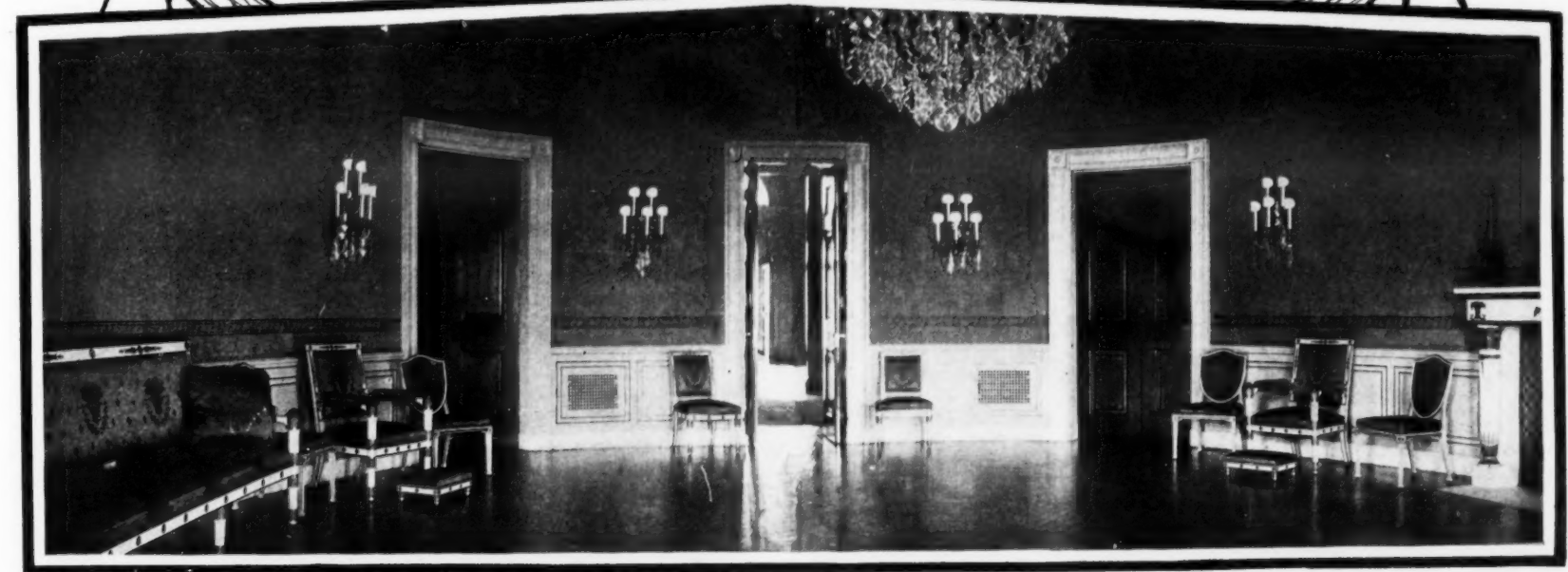
MARBLED ENTRANCE HALL OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

EAST ROOM, WHERE THE GREAT PUBLIC RECEPTIONS ARE HELD.



MAGNIFICENT STATE DINING-ROOM, THE SCENE OF MANY NOTABLE GATHERINGS.

BEAUTIFUL GREEN ROOM, THE MOST ATTRACTIVE OF THE PUBLIC APARTMENTS.

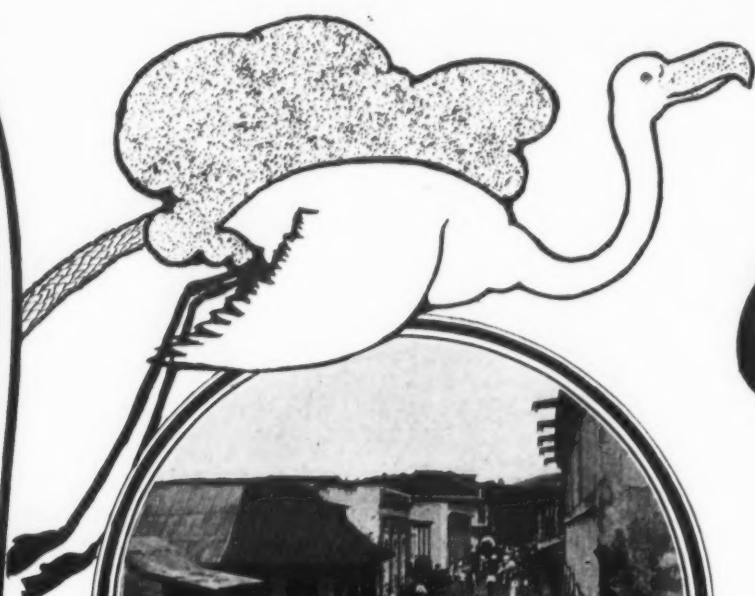


SPACIOUS BLUE ROOM, WHERE THE PRESIDENT RECEIVES REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

AMERICA'S MOST FAMOUS BUILDING—THE WHITE HOUSE.
VIEWS IN AND ABOUT THE HISTORIC EDIFICE AT WASHINGTON—THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL HOME.
Photographs by our staff artist, T. C. Muller.



DILAPIDATED BASILIO STREET IN THE POOR QUARTER AT SANTIAGO, CUBA.



QUAINT COMMERCE STREET, IN THE VILLAGE OF CAYEY, INTERIOR OF PORTO RICO.



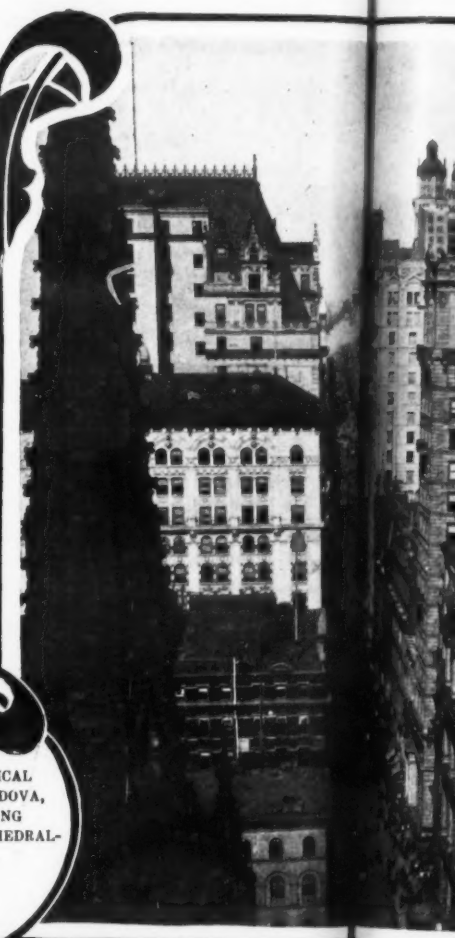
DREARY MAIN STREET, AT WRANGELL, ALASKA, A PLACE FOR SALOONS AND POLES.



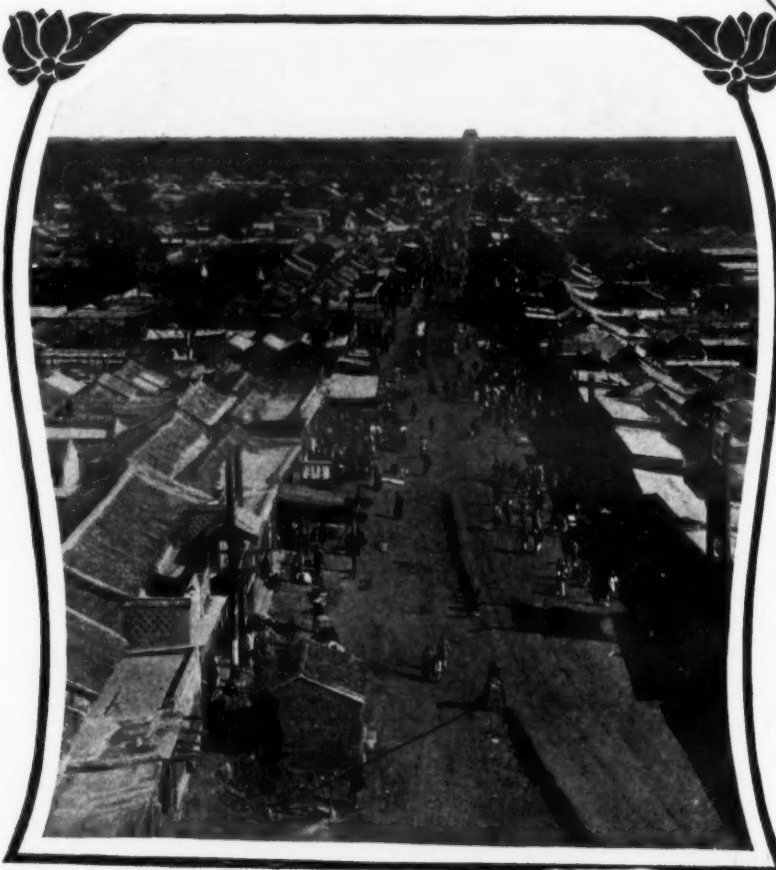
ODDLY DECORATED PRINCIPAL STREET OF OSAKA, JAPAN, A GREAT COMMERCIAL CENTRE.



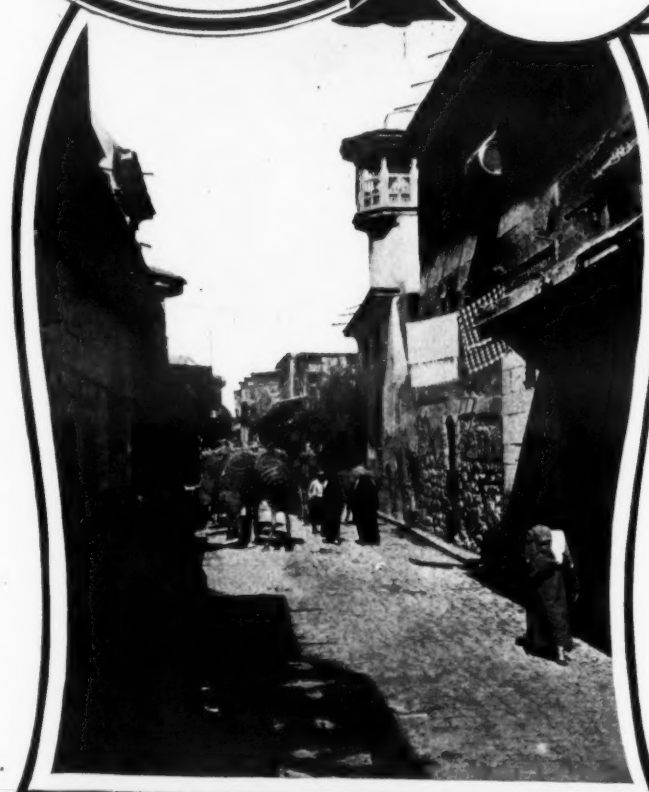
NARROW TYPICAL STREET IN CORDOVA, SPAIN, LOOKING TOWARD THE CATHEDRAL-MOSQUE.



VIEW UP BROADWAY, NEW YORK, FROM THE STEEPLE IN FOREGROUND, AND THE THIRTY-STORY BUILDING IN BACKGROUND.



BUSINESS THOROUGHFARE IN THE TARTAR CITY, FROM THE DRUM TOWER TO TUNG-CHI-MEN GATE, PEKING, CHINA.



WHAT IS CONSIDERED A BUSY AVENUE IN FAMED AND ANCIENT DAMASCUS, SYRIA.

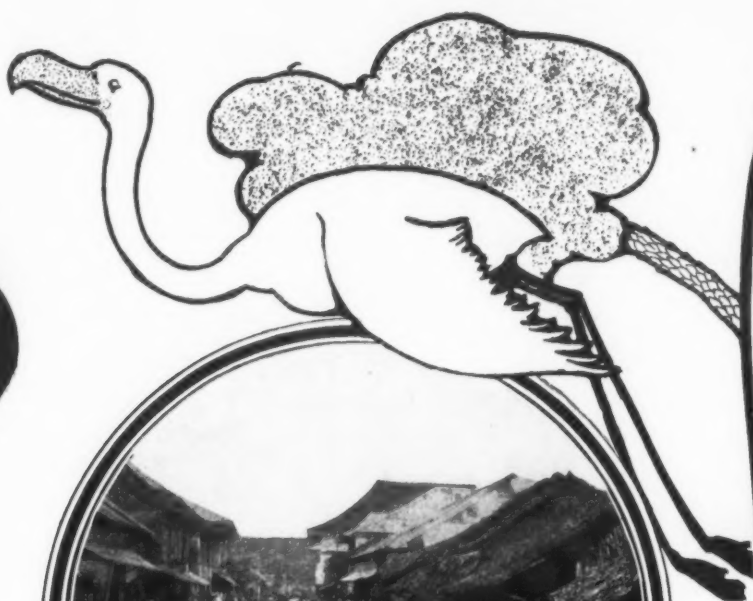


"THE FAIR" AT NIJNI-NOVGOROD, RUSSIA, THROUGH THE BUIER.

ODDEST AND MOST STRIKING STREET VIEWS
THOROUGHFARES IN OCCIDENT AND ORIENT THAT PRESENT TO THE EYE SCENES WHICH ARE



STREET, AT WRANGELL, ALASKA, A PLACE FAMOUS FOR SALOONS AND POLES.



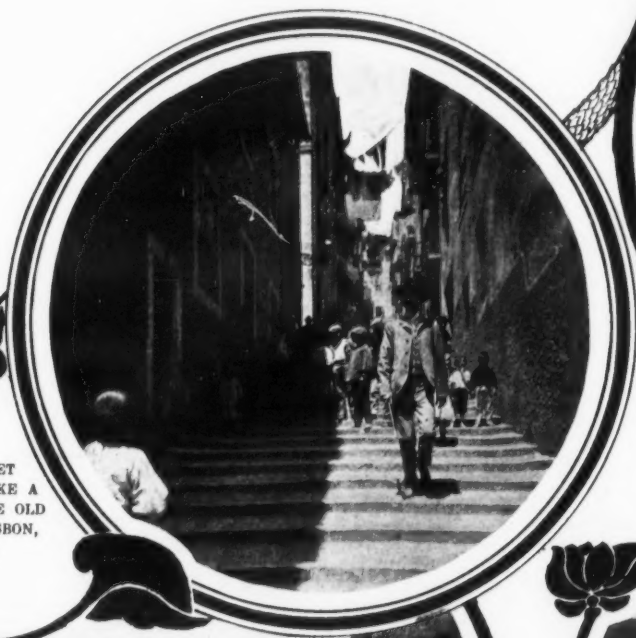
THE WHOLE TOWN OUT ON A THOROUGHFARE IN CEBU, ISLAND OF CEBU, P. I.



ROOMY MARKET HOUSE AND SQUARE AT THE OLD TOWN OF GUADALAJARA, MEX.



NEW YORK, FROM FIRE BUILDING—TRINITY CHURCH—GROUND, AND NEW THIRTY-STORY SYNDICATE BUILDING IN BACKGROUND.



CURIOUS STREET CONSTRUCTED LIKE A STAIRWAY IN THE OLD QUARTER OF LISBON, PORTUGAL.



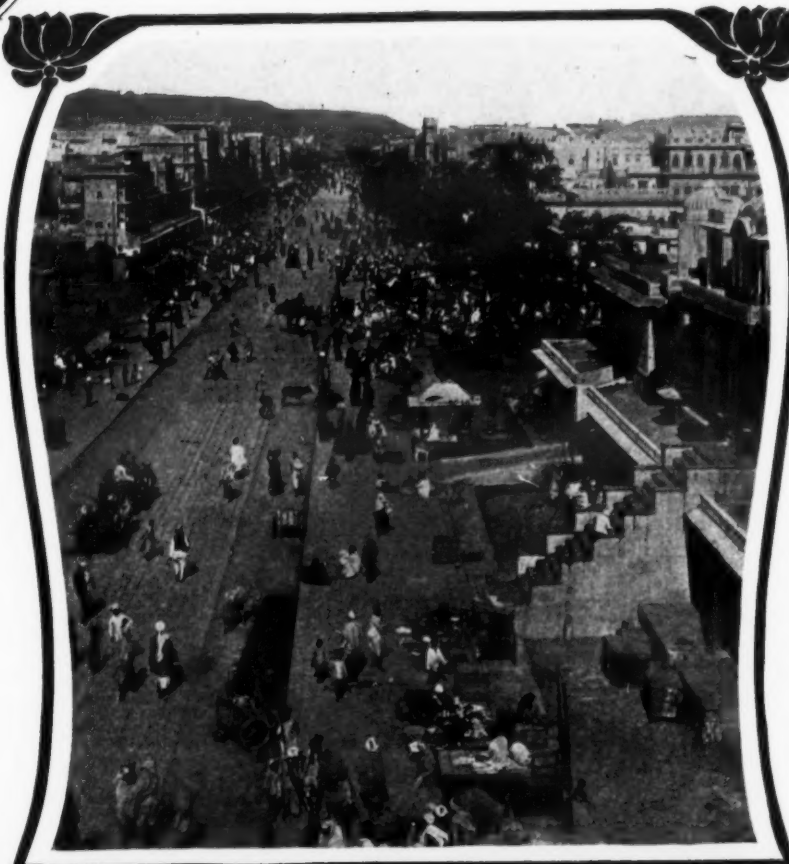
IMPORTANT SHOPPING STREET—O'REILLY—IN HAVANA, GREATLY IMPROVED DURING THE AMERICAN OCCUPATION.



" AT NINI-NI-NI, THROGGED WITH BUYERS.



CHARACTERISTIC ORIENTAL STREET SCENE IN THE CITY OF RAMAH, PALESTINE.



CHIEF CHANNEL OF TRAVEL AND OF TRADE IN THE PROSPEROUS CITY OF JEYPORE, INDIA

TRE VIEWS IN CITIES OF MANY LANDS.

SCENES WHICH ARE PICTURESQUE AND CURIOUS.—From copyrighted stereographs by Underwood & Underwood.

"Climbers" on the Ladder of Theatrical Fame

By Eleanor Franklin



E. J. MORGAN,
Who made his greatest
success in "The
Christian."
Rose Studio.



BERTHA GALLAND,
Who first came to the front in "The Pride
of Jennico."—Falk.

ladders, it widens toward the top and gets roomy enough, thank you. Oh, yes! and comfortable; but those up there will, almost without exception, tell you that it looks a heap more attractive from the bottom rung than it really is, and they will, without exception, tell you that it isn't worth all the scrambling and worrying, disappointments and hard work that lie in the upward way—that is, the ones who have not been carried up on somebody's shoulders, the ones who have worked for it, will, when they are not talking for publication or jollying the public, which loves to think of its theatrical favorites as luxuriating in an atmosphere of roseate happiness. When they get right down to dressing-gown-and-slippers confidence, when they are in position to realize all the joys they missed by not going another and obscurer way through life, then they, one and all, confess that "there are better dreams," and that in the dead, white glare of the lime-light is not the best place to spend one's allotted time above ground.

But, just the same, the bottom rounds of this Jacob's ladder, "set up on the earth and the top of it reaching to heaven," are crowded with an eager, hopeful throng, whose eyes are lifted always upward to the light that is to them the "light of the world." But if this were not so the top would be empty, too, and a lot of us poor motherless, fatherless, brotherless, husbandless girls wouldn't be earning our livings writing so-called dramatic reviews and "criticisms." We'd be dreaming better dreams, too, perhaps, and Shakespeare—but that's wading in too deep! If there were no such psychological phenomena as mimic power and all-compelling ambition to exercise it to the delectation of an admiring world; if insistent demand for amusement were not one of the first laws of human nature earliest expressed, in what form, I wonder, would the immortal bard have left his great mind's life to live forever upon the earth? What a voiceless void this question pictures to us in the world's life!

One likes to glance lovingly up at the little brown, thumb-worn set of the world's greatest treasure and come comfortably back to earth as it is, with all its heart-wringing ambitions and longings, its disappointments and futile struggles. Any way, there are com-

pensations a plenty at the worst for the man or woman who fails if the dreams were in themselves worth the dreaming; if the effort to win has been honest and well sustained. Men and women in the theatrical world make their final reckonings with fortune earlier than those in other walks of life, and perhaps this is one reason why the profession is so attractive to youth impatient of tardy results, and who dream of fame first of all things. Mark you one thing, there isn't a boy or girl on earth with feet resting on the bottom rung of the theatrical ladder who doesn't see himself or herself perched up in the clouds laurel-crowned, and an intimate acquaintance in the ranks reveals the fact that these boys and girls are not striving so much for success as for "recognition"; and, bless them, I think they are just about right, as a rule, in their estimation of themselves. Few gain "recognition," but those who do, generally get it through the very thing they fondly believed they were born to do.

When a stage aspirant presents himself to the director of a dramatic school for "examination in dramatic art" he is invariably prepared to display himself in the particular line to which he thinks he is best adapted. If he be tragically inclined and have an eye on Booth's vacated halo he will be ready to out-Hamlet "Hamlet" with "Oh, what a rogue and peasant slave am I!" or, "Look here upon this picture, and on this!" that is, if he has got beyond the "To-be-or-not-to-be" stage; and the blessed humbug of an "examiner" will listen attentively and make notes, and after a good bit of brow-puckering and "umph-humphing" and fool-questioning will say:



EDITH BARKER,
Who recently made a hit as Mary Ma-
guire in "What's the Matter with
Susan?"—Byron.



GRACE FISHER,
The coquettish village milliner in George
Ade's comedy, "The County
Chairman."—White.

"Yes; I think you can succeed in the profession. I'm quite sure you have great talent—unusual talent, in fact. We will admit you to our regular classes, and do everything we can for your advancement. The terms are \$100 down and \$300 at the end of the first quarter." Vanity! vanity! When they begin that way they are most likely to prove exceptions to the general rule and blossom into eccentric comedians or spindle-legged chorus men. But if they really have the great talent they feel so sure of, then, verily, all they need is "recognition," and sooner or later they will probably get it.

There isn't a successful actor or actress on earth who hasn't some distinctive individual power which, being recognized by the world, won for him or her the little niche in the hall of dramatic fame. Maude Adams is *Lady Babbie* now and forevermore. It was herself that won her first great fame, and she can't escape it, try as she will, with all the *L'Aiglons* and *Juliets* in the world. Mr. David Belasco is a "creator," if one ever lived, but could he have fashioned Mrs. Leslie Carter into anything but a *Zaza* or a *Du Barry*? Could he have made a laughing, rollicking comedienne out of her? Maybe he could. One hesitates to doubt his powers, but it seems as if he merely helped Mrs. Carter to gain "recognition." These are two extreme examples of marked individuality upon the American stage, but it is safe to go all the way down the list with the same interrogation point. Every year some young actor or actress, or a number of them, make what we call "individual hits," and immediately their value to themselves and to their managers develops prodigiously, as do likewise, alas! as a rule, their heads. This season we have stuck a pin alongside a good many names that were unknown to us last season, and set up a notch or two higher several names that were not entirely unknown to us in other seasons. By "us" I mean the public which goes to theatres.

It isn't often a young actor gets an opportunity to outshine the star he is supporting, and when he does, it is usually most unfortunate. Viola Allen played

Glory Quayle in
"The Chris-
tian" once up-
on a time, and



MIRIAM NESBITT,
As Lucy Rigby in "The County Chairman."
Serony.



CLARA BLANDICK,
Kyrle Bellew's talent-
ed leading woman
in "Raffles."
Serony.

alongside of her was a young actor who, as *John Storm*, got the riveted attention of the public, which went away from the theatre thinking only of *John Storm*, and talking only of Edward J. Mor-

gan. Will somebody tell us where Mr. Morgan is now, after all these years? Playing in "The Eternal City" somewhere out on one-night stands, I believe. It takes a level head to keep steady on the upward way in this brilliant mimic world. Along about the same time that Mr. Morgan got top-heavy and plunged into obscurity Miss Bertha Galland was running Mr. James K. Hackett a very close second for honors in the performance of "The Pride of Jennico," in which Mr. Hackett was "starred" to the utmost. The result of this was a terrible breach, I understand, which ended in the star's withdrawal from the company. Miss Galland had made the beginnings of a reputation, but she was hardly ready for stellar honors, although she thought she was. She demanded recognition for what she is, and she got it. She also plunged into oblivion for a while, poor girl! and is only now beginning to dimly flicker again on the stellar horizon. This doesn't mean that she has modestly settled herself for a steady climb; dear me, no! She has just as brilliant bill-boards as Julia Marlowe or Mrs. Fiske. She is playing "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" in one of New York's best theatres, the New York, but from the world's standpoint she is only dimly flickering. When her light begins to really glow the world will recognize it quickly enough. There are not so many.

Of course one doesn't make predictions about the future of people playing minor rôles, however well they may do it, for there are thousands of actors who go through life doing excellent, sometimes startling, work in small parts, who could no more carry the weight of a performance on their shoulders than they could change their little souls into great ones. But they do excellent work, and for what they do we recognize them, and for each of them who is faithful in small things we wish future development and utmost success. When Alice Fischer produced "What's the Matter with Susan?" at the Bijou this season, she had in her supporting company a young woman who last season, as the hungry little actress in

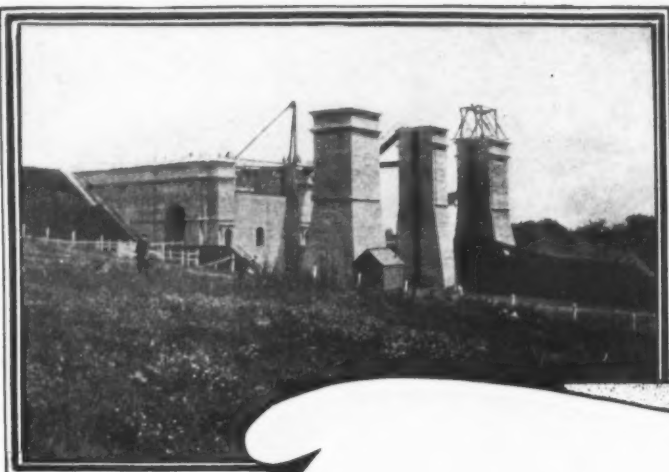
Continued on page 42.



MYRTLE VINSON AND GEORGE FOX
In "What's the Matter with Susan?"—Byron.



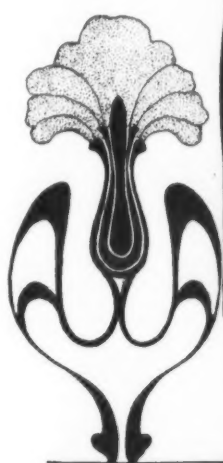
MARGARET ILLINGTON AND FREDERICK PERRY
In "A Japanese Nightingale."—White.



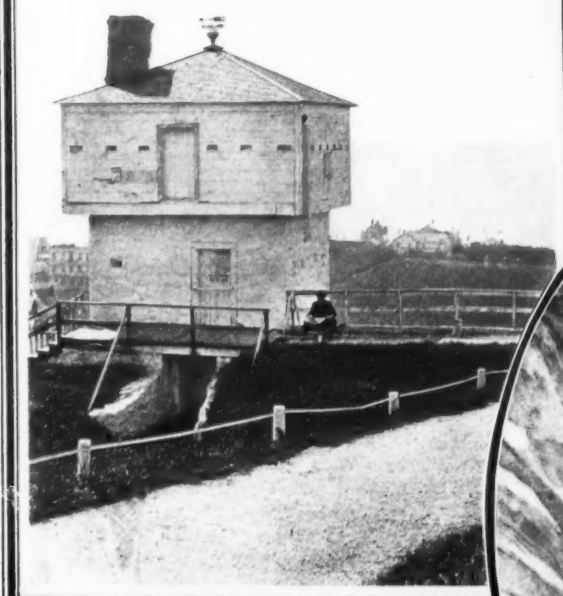
NEW LARGE LIFT LOCK
AT PETERBORO, ONT.,
CONNECTING THE GEORGIAN
BAY WITH LAKE ONTARIO.
Harold R. Callisen, New York.



EXCURSIONISTS AT SANTA
CATALINA ISLAND,
CALIFORNIA,
WATCHING THE GULLS.
Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.



(PRIZE WINNER.) HEAPS OF WIND-
BLOWN SAND NEAR "THE
DALLES," OREGON, KEPT FROM O. R. &
N. R. R. TRACKS BY STRONG FENCES
AND CONTINUAL SCRAPING.
Sumner W. Matteson, Minnesota.



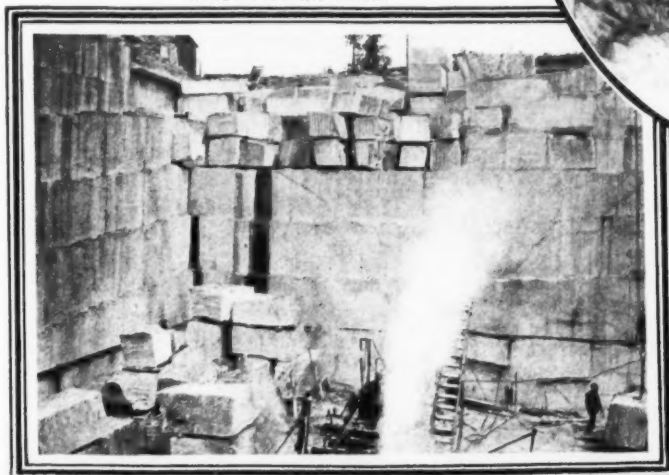
OLD BLOCKHOUSE ON MACKINAW ISLAND, MICH., USED
FOR DEFENSE BY EARLY SETTLERS.
W. J. McGuffage, Illinois.



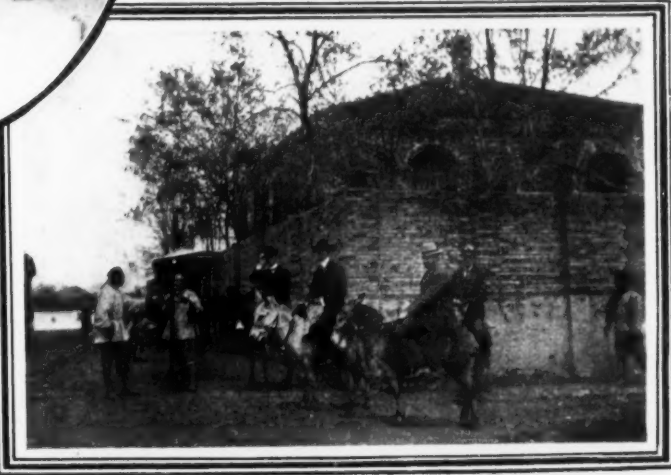
CREVASSE IN THE GREAT
SPERRY GLACIER AT
LAKE MCDONALD, MONT.
S. W. Matteson, Minnesota.



VISITING DAY ON BATTLE-SHIP "MASSACHUSETTS"—(X)
BENT STAY, WHERE VESSEL WAS STRUCK IN SPAN-
ISH AMERICAN WAR.—*James Antrobus, Massachusetts.*



STRIKING VIEW OF A MARBLE QUARRY AT MANCHESTER, VERMONT.
H. Barreuther, Jr., New York.



TRAVELING AT NANKING, IN THE INTERIOR OF CHINA—MISSIONARY'S HOUSE
IN THE BACKGROUND.—*Neal Bros.*

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—MINNESOTA WINS.
PLEASING GROUP OF THINGS AND SCENES OF PRESENT INTEREST BEHELD BY SKILLED ARTISTS.

(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 44.)

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

By La Salle A. Maynard



A MEMORY.

By JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

Between the feet of
the summer hours
I see the love-fire in
the flowers;
I see the cloud-boat
round to the
breeze,
And sail and sail the
azure seas.
I see the sunlight dull
and die;
I see the long, broad
shadows lie
On a level where sheep and
heifers graze.
And the little wind at the
wood's edge plays.
Again I hear the thrush wind
round
The dusk with far-off fading sound:
Once more like the song in the twilight tree,
A dream-bliss dies in the heart of me.

—November Atlantic.

IN VIEW of the probable consideration of the question of financial legislation by Congress this year, special interest will attach to Mr. Wilbur Aldrich's new book, "Money and Credit," published by the Grafton Press, New York. This is a simple but scientific work dealing with the principles and history of money, and showing the development of, and the nature of credit. The laws of the subject are deduced from their historical sources, one by one, in order to establish clearly their truth, and the whole is done with a terseness and lucidity of style that add a striking merit. For the student, the man of affairs, the banker, and the legislator, as well as for the average reader who desires to gain a knowledge of the underlying principles of banking and subjects allied thereto, "Money and Credit" is one of the best works thus far published. As a treatise on the subject of credit alone, it is the most valuable work of its kind in the English language.

IT IS well within bounds to say that "a long-felt want" will be filled, and filled adequately, by the book, "Food and Cookery for the Sick and Convalescent," published by Little, Brown & Company, Boston. The author is Fannie Merritt Farmer. The book is designed to meet the needs of the nurse, the mother, or any one having care of the sick. The work is the result of years of study along the lines of food and feeding, and contains much scientific knowledge simply given. The opening chapters are invaluable to those whose duty it is to care for the sick, and of equal importance to those who see in correct feeding the way to prevent much illness about us. The chapter on infant feeding is an authoritative guide to aid in the development of the baby, and child feeding is considered with like care. The hundreds of recipes, many of which have their caloric value given, are for the most part individual, thus requiring but a minimum of time for their preparation. Suggestions as to diet in various diseases have not been overlooked. Fifty full-page half-tone illustrations add to the utility and beauty of the book.

MANY READERS remember with pleasure the various novels by Mr. W. J. Locke which have appeared in recent years, more especially his "Derelects" and "A Study in Shadows," both of which betrayed a high order of literary genius. In his new novel, recently published, "Where Love Is" (John Lane, New York), it seems to us that Mr. Locke has improved upon himself and achieved a more distinct success than in any previous story. Such winsome and truly delightful personages as Aline and Connie Deering are not often met with in the modern world of fiction. In delicacy of sentiment and feeling, in genuine artistic treatment, and real entertaining qualities this novel deservedly ranks among the best of the present season.

A WELL-KNOWN literary agent has published a bright article upon publishers' readers. He thinks that the publisher's reader of the old times, who was often a man of considerable standing in letters, has disappeared and made way for an inferior class. He adduces the case of one publisher's reader who was formerly a clerk in the ticket office of a suburban theatre. He tells a story of a celebrated novelist who submitted a manuscript to a particularly enterprising firm of publishers. That same night she happened to be at a literary "at-home," where she met a pleasant but nervous boy of eighteen, who said to her, at last, "Oh, Miss —, do let us talk business. You see, I am the reader for —; I have come late because I

have had to complete my reading of the book you sent our firm this afternoon. Really, you know, I think it is awfully good."

ONE OF THE novels of recent date which should not be overlooked by those who are desirous of something really new in fiction, is "Elizabeth Schuyler: A Story of Old New York," by Mary Elizabeth Springer. Miss Springer has already won a considerable literary reputation by her historical novel "Lady Hancock." She is also the translator of several famous books, among these being "The Three-cornered Hat," from the Spanish of Emilia Pardou Bazan. The latter was dramatized and put upon the stage under the name of "Princess Nicotine." Miss Springer is of true Revolutionary ancestry, one of her progenitors being Dorothy Quincy, the heroine of "Lady Hancock." In her latest novel, which is also her best, Miss Springer draws a spirited and realistic picture of the stirring events in which the Sons of Liberty were engaged in the Revolution. The University of the State of New York, the Mercantile Library, and other libraries have placed "Elizabeth Schuyler" on their list of historical works.

NEVER, TO OUR knowledge, has Longfellow's sweetest and most beautiful love-poem—"The Courtship of Miles Standish," appeared in such an attractive setting as that given it by Howard Chandler Christy in the edition published by the Bobbs-Merrill Co., of Indianapolis. For this edition Mr. Christy has supplied fifty full-page illustrations, one for every page of the poem. In these pictures this well-known



ONE OF HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY'S ILLUSTRATIONS FOR THE NEW EDITION OF "THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH."

artist is at his best, and his interpretations of the various scenes and incidents of this Puritan love-tale are as delicate in feeling as the poem itself. The volume is also embellished with decorations by Earl Stetson Crawford and Ralph Fletcher Seymour, and the typography and binding are in perfect keeping. While the volume was designed primarily for a holiday gift-book, it will none the less be acceptable to genuine book-lovers at any time of year.

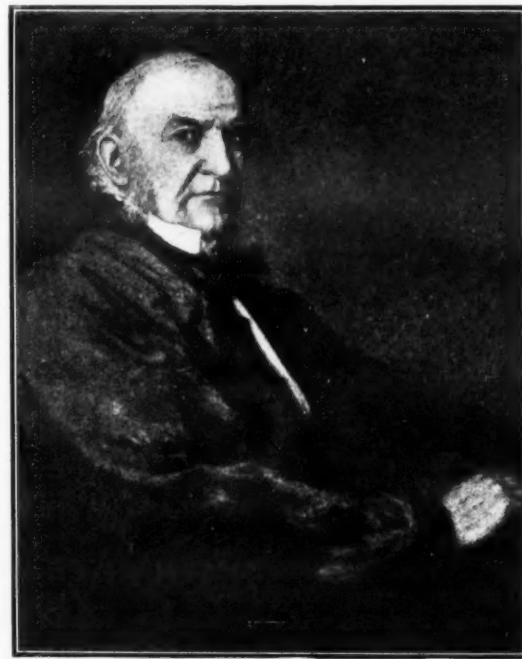
EDWARD EVERETT HALE continues to furnish ample refutation in his own way of the theory that there is a "dead-line" in the lives of men, beyond which their activities and their usefulness to their fellow-men become more or less a negative character, if they do not entirely cease. Dr. Hale celebrated his eighty-first birthday last April, but he does not appear to have allowed this little circumstance to call a halt upon his labors in many fields—philanthropic, religious, and literary. His page of "Good News" in the *Christian Register* and his editorial contributions to the *Lend-a-Hand Record* show no falling off in vigor and interest, while his official relation to innumerable societies for the promotion of innumerable good causes is apparently sustained with no loss of zeal or enthusiasm on his part. As for the literary part of his service Dr. Hale's name appears as the author of at least two books that have come to our notice, and possibly there are others that we have not seen. One of these books, bearing the title "We, the People," is a collection of Dr. Hale's studies of American life and character—a field in which he is an acknowledged authority. The other volume is entitled "New England History in Ballad" (Little, Brown & Co.). Among these ballads Dr. Hale mentions fifty-five poems, which must be read by every thoughtful student of New England history, and adds "some" of the "Biglow Papers." Eleven of the fifty-five are Longfellow's, sixteen Whittier's, twenty-one Holmes's, and seven Lowell's. Some of these he has included in his book, mentioning where

the others can be found, but declines to regard the original of "The Skeleton in Armor" as anything but an Indian. Commenting on the utter lack of the true ballads, the folk-songs, Dr. Hale quotes Lowell's reasons for their excellence, and adds that the writers never furnished a moral. The chief contents of the book are ballads written by Dr. Hale and by his children, in obedience to his request, and illustrated by him.

IT MAY BE a surprise to many to learn that Colonel George B. McClellan, the new mayor of New York, is also to stand as candidate for the honors of authorship. Among the books announced for publication next spring by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. is one by Colonel McClellan, under the title, "The Oligarchy of Venice," a topic that can hardly fail to yield some highly interesting reading. It may also be accepted as a fact that the book will possess high and genuine literary merit, for the publishing firm mentioned never allows its imprint to go on work of any other kind.

ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY with the announcement that Mr. Israel Zangwill, the novelist of the Ghetto, had determined to abandon a highly promising literary career for the more uncertain, though possibly more satisfactory, triumphs to be gained in the propagation of Zionism, came the news that the novelist had taken to himself a wife, the marriage ceremony being performed in London on November 27th. Miss Ayrton was the name of the young lady of Mr. Zangwill's choice, and we learn from Mr. Clement K. Shorter, in *The Sphere*, several interesting things about her. It appears that Mrs. Zangwill's mother was a physician and a woman of considerable literary ability. After her death Professor Ayrton, Mrs. Zangwill's father, married a second time, his wife being a Jewess, upon whom, it is said, George Eliot modeled Mira in "Daniel Deronda." One of her cousins was the late Numa Hartogg, the only Jewess senior wrangler, and another cousin married Arsene Darmesteter, the eminent French lexicographer, whose brother—the late James Darmesteter—was the first husband of the English poet, A. Mary F. Robinson. This does not complete the literary and scientific interests of the family, for Professor Ayrton is himself an accomplished electrician, a member of the Royal Society, and so on, and one of his uncles was the once famous Mr. Acton Smee Ayrton, a member of one of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinets.

MR. W. S. LILLY, who is shocked by the untruthfulness of Froude, is compelled to admit in the *Fortnightly Review* the fallibility of his own memory. He quoted the late Earl Grey as having said, "I have sat in more than one Cabinet with Mr. Gladstone, and I know that he is congenitally incapable of speaking the truth." A friend of Mr. Lilly's, who was with him when he visited Earl Grey, does not remember the incident; does not think it likely that such an expression was used, and suggests that Grey never sat in any Cabinet with Gladstone. As a matter of fact, they were under secretaries in the same administration for a very short time.



WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE, ENGLAND'S GREAT STATESMAN.
From the portrait by Millais.



IRENE BENTLEY
And the attractive bridesmaids in "The Girl from Dixie" at the Madison Square recently.



ROBERT EDESON,
Who will be seen shortly at the Hudson in "Ransom's Folly," by Richard Harding Davis.
Schloss.



JOE WEBER, LOUIS MANN, LOU FIELDS, AND PETE DAILEY
In the successful burlesque on "Raffles," at Weber & Fields'.—*Byron.*



H. DUDLEY HAWLEY,
A prominent member of the stock company at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre.—*Baker.*



DAVID BISPHAM,
The popular baritone, who recently gave a song recital at Mendelssohn Hall.
Copyright by Aime Dupont.



CHARACTERISTIC EXPRESSIONS OF FUNNY "MARSH" WILDER, AT KEITH'S.—*Otto Sarony Co.*



MAUDE POWELL,
The distinguished violinist, who reappeared in New York with the Philharmonic Orchestra at Carnegie Hall.—*Gessford.*



CHARLOTTE WIEHE,
The clever pantomimist lately appearing at the Vaudeville.



PABLO CASALS,
The young Spanish 'cellist who has just made his debut here.



THE "PIPER CHILDREN" IN "BABES IN TOYLAND," CARRYING DOLLS DRESSED AS THEIR COUNTERPARTS, RECENTLY PRESENTED THEM.—*Byron.*

THE NEW YEAR AT NEW YORK'S THEATRES.

PICTURES OF RECENT THEATRICAL SUCCESSES, AND PORTRAITS OF STARS IN THE WORLDS OF MUSIC AND DRAMA.



In the World of Sports

By H. P. Burchell



THE PUBLIC-SCHOOL ATHLETIC TRIUMPH.—The statement that the initial set of games of the Public School Athletic League, of the city of New York, held recently at Madison Square Garden, was the most important athletic meeting which has taken place in the United States would scarcely be an exaggeration. That the games were a success, marvelous when the number of events decided and the number of entries accepted are considered, must be at once admitted. In all, 1,523 entries were received, and even taking into consideration the fact that some of the boys entered for more than one event, there remained 1,040 individual starters. Nevertheless, the events were run off without a hitch, and even slightly ahead of schedule time. There were no serious protests, and the officials had much less difficulty than is often experienced at meetings held to decide national championships. The importance of the movement which culminated in these sports cannot be overestimated. The 1,523 entries which were sent in represented only about one-quarter of the total number of school-boys in New York who have been in training for the past few months, during which time the plans of Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, the father of the league, have been maturing. If results such as were shown can be attained in such a short time, there is every reason to expect that the outgrowth of this association will have an important bearing on the future of athletics not only in this city, but in America, for other cities must follow suit or be left hopelessly at the bottom of the athletic records of future years.

AUTOMOBILING ON WATER.—Following close upon the achieved popularity of the automobile, the automobile boat has appeared as a candidate for favor, and automobile boating seems destined soon to equal, if not indeed to surpass, automobiling upon the land as a pastime. Regattas on Long Island Sound and in Newport harbor next summer are proposed, and it is announced that prominent automobilists have ordered automobile boats for the coming season, while there is scarcely an automobile manufacturer or importer of prominence who has not declared his intention of undertaking to supply the sudden demand for the new craft. The greater part of this interest in the new sport has developed since the close of the yachting season, and is directly due to the remarkable showing made by automobile boats in races in England and France and by one conspicuous example in New York harbor last summer. In some cases these boats have attained a speed of forty miles an hour. A radical difference in construction makes the automobile boat a great improvement over the ordinary motor craft. The automobile boat is controlled and operated by one person, while the motor boat, unless of very small dimensions and power, requires two persons. In the ordinary motor boat the engine is located amidships, or in the stern, while the steering-wheel is placed in the extreme forward part of the cockpit, and communication between steersman and engineer is maintained by a system of bells. In the automobile boat an automobile engine is used, with the regulation steering-wheel, lever, and foot-pedals, enabling one person to guide and control the craft precisely as an automobile is controlled. There are other features which make water automobiling one of the most fascinating of pastimes. On land the automobilist is hindered and hampered by both natural and artificial restrictions of many kinds. On water the highway stretches away broad and smooth, devoid of grades, turns, or intersections, and with little interference from other traffic, while speed restrictions are unknown.

COLUMBIA'S ATHLETIC PRESIDENT.—President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, is a devotee of athletics, and has recently been an attendant at gymnasium work under the direction of the university instructors. He has always taken a keen interest in athletics among the undergraduates, and

has done all in his power to increase their scope and aid the students so far as he could in building up first-class teams. One of the rooms in the gymnasium is set apart for the use of the faculty, and it is here that President Butler has done his work. Marston Taylor Bogert, adjunct professor of organic chemistry, is another devotee of gymnastic work, and recently these two formed the only members of the faculty gymnastic class. Dr. Walter L. Meylan, director of the gymnasium, took the two under his personal supervision and gave them instruction for the better part of an hour in calisthenics. Dr. Butler engaged principally in work with dumb-bells, wands, Indian clubs, and chest-weights. Dr. Butler has not hesitated to mingle with the undergraduates. The other day while sprinting around the students' running-track he met one of the track athletes, and the two nearly had a head-on collision, much to the student's discomfiture.

AN INVASION OF GERMAN POLOISTS.—A team of German polo players for America is the latest announcement in the polo world. If the team comes it will take part in a big international tournament at the St. Louis world's fair, which is now being planned by a number of polo men both in this section of the country and in St. Louis. George J. Gould has consented to act on this committee, and others who will be on the committee are H. L. Hebert and W. A. Hazard, chairman and secretary respectively of the American Polo Association. Representative men from Boston and Philadelphia will be asked to join the committee, and requests have already been made by several leading players in both of those cities. Many followers of the sport here probably never heard that the Germans gave much attention to polo. The Hamburg Polo Club, however, is known as a very good one among continental clubs, and its members have taken part with credit in many big events in Europe, invariably making an excellent showing in the annual polo tournament at Ostend, which often draws prominent English and French players.

NEW YACHT-RACING RULE WANTED.—None of the half-dozen rating rules for yachts now in use among the different yacht clubs make sufficient allowance for difference in sail area or driving power, being based on a principle that is not borne out by experiments. It is suggested that a new and simpler rule be promulgated on a basis made by scientific experiments, by towing, and by data obtained in actual races. The first attempt to rate yachts scientifically was made in 1881, and the rule was based on the principle that the speed of a boat varies as the square root of its length, and, with modifications, that is still the basis of the rules now in force. As designers increased the driving power on the same sized hulls it became necessary to take sail area into consideration, and a new rule was evolved, which made the racing length equal to the square root of the sail area plus twice the length divided by three. It was found in three or four years that designers kept on increasing the sail area, the excess of which this rule did not adequately tax, and the old rule of the New York Yacht Club, which governed the races between *Reliance* and *Shamrock III.*, was formulated. This rule makes the racing length equal to the sail area plus the length divided by two. Still the sail area kept on increasing, and the rule had the additional bad result of developing extreme and ugly hulls to carry the large amount of canvas. Then the new and complicated rule of the New York Yacht Club, which went into effect last season, was adopted. This rule and all previous rules are unsatisfactory, because they were based on the principle that speed is proportionate to the fourth root of the sail area.

REGISTERING BASKET-BALL TEAMS.—So general has been the misunderstanding about the registration of the basket-ball teams in former years that special work will be done this season, before the holding of the

annual championship tournament, to get all of the teams properly registered, and avoid the possibility of protests and disqualification. It is more than probable that the number of teams that will compete in the final series of matches for the title will be limited to six, and every possibility of protest at the end of the tournament will be guarded against by the preliminary weeding out by the committee of all teams that fail to show a clean list of registered amateurs.

"Climbers" on the Ladder of Theatrical Fame.

Continued from page 38.

"Mrs. Jack," first came into the notice of the New York public. She is Miss Myrtle Vinson, and she'll "make good" in many an *ingénue* part yet, and incidentally draw a good salary for being the girl for the parts not very easy to fill. Alongside of her this year was Mr. George Fox, a clumsy young comedian, who in a part that was drawn by its author very close to the line of burlesque gave evidence of a true sense of humor that may win for him an enviable place among comedians some day. Another well-cast member of this company was Miss Edith Barker, whom we shall look for in the future in funny Irish lassie rôles, in which she undoubtedly excels. Down at Daly's Theatre, Mr. Frederick Perry is sharing honors with the best character actors in the profession, by his splendid performance of *Ido*, the villainous Japanese *nakodo*, or marriage broker, in Klaw & Erlanger's production of "A Japanese Nightingale." Mr. Perry has undeniable powers of repression and expression, and a magnetic personality that makes itself felt in the last rows of the orchestra. His performance lingers in one's memory long after the general details of the play have been forgotten, and one is safe in opining that, if he had lots of money and an intelligent playwright, he could make a signal success even in the glare of the star-dimming lime-light.

I love that word "limelight." It sizzles and spits and buzzes and dances and gleams, and is dead white and searching—and how it does follow an actor! It won't leave him after he has finished his work and left the theatre. It follows him home and searches out his domestic infelicities. It follows him to his club and to his tailor's, and always it sizzles and sputters. Down at Wallack's Theatre, in George Ade's "The County Chairman," there are several people playing small parts exceedingly well, but the one that leaves the most lasting impression is the village milliner, as played by Miss Grace Fisher. The village flirt she should be called. She coquettes outrageously and regardless with every man she meets, and especially those traveling salesmen popularly known as "drummers." To hear her call the so-evidently-Christian windmill agent *Mr. Rosenheim*, and then excuse herself with an inimitable simper and "Well, you see, I meet so many traveling gentlemen," is worth the price of an orchestra chair. Miss Miriam Nesbitt, who a few years ago was one of Mrs. Wheatcroft's most promising pupils, is also doing the best work of her career in this production.

It would be impossible to begin at the Majestic and go down to the Fourteenth Street Theatre and name all the people who are doing particularly good work in a small way, because there are so many more this year than usual. I wonder if the general excellence of the supporting actors hasn't something to do with the seeming weakness of so many stars? However that may be, it is a condition the public has good reason to be thankful for, and which would be missed enormously if it should cease to exist. So those young people in the ranks, who are giving the best that is in them to the tiniest parts, may be sure that whatever they do the public eye is upon them and recognition awaiting the faintest gleam of true histrionic power.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

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SOMEBODY, some day, will write the story of "The Blunders of Our Billionaires." Nothing more unsavory in the financial history of this or any other country has ever been disclosed than the revelations of Wall Street methods during the past two or three years. The testimony in the Shipping Trust matter brought out the fact that the promoters of that enterprise, while they were seeking to enlist French capital in Paris, did not hesitate to give out the untruthful

statement that the bond issue of the company was a success, although it was not only a failure, but also a conspicuous and disastrous failure.

The distinguished gentleman who was trying to float the water-logged shipping scheme abroad was asked, during his examination in court recently, whether he did not declare the bond issue a success and then peddle the bonds afterward, and if he did not think that that was the practice among reputable financiers in this country. He had to admit that this was the general custom, and that it was also the custom to say in the newspapers that an issue of bonds was a success, to stimulate the public to buy.

We had a striking example of these methods in the famous—or shall I say, the infamous?—Steel Trust promotion. First, an extraordinary syndicate was organized to get up this scheme with such enormous

profits to the insiders that one of them could not account for the disappearance during the negotiations of some \$20,000,000 in securities. Then inside syndicates were organized to underwrite the stock, and next to underwrite the bonds. We were told that the public was to be taken into the confidence of the managers, and that regular statements of the earnings were to be printed. A high authority in the iron business called attention to the fact that this billion-dollar corporation had been organized during the height of the boom in iron and steel, and that it had capitalized the business at its most prosperous point, and that when the pendulum swung the other way and depression followed prosperity, as it always does, something must break down or give way, because dividends on the enormous issue of common and preferred shares could not be earned and paid.

Financial writers, under the inspiration of Mr. Morgan and his partners, denounced these statements as outrageous, and presented estimates of earnings to show that the Steel Trust was making from 10 to 20 per cent. on its common shares, and that to buy the latter at 50 was like picking up money on the street, and that the preferred, with its 7 per cent. dividends, was a gilt-edged investment around par. Well, what happened? Everybody knows. A shrinkage in earnings, reduction of the dividend on the common, with an admission that future dividends are to be passed, and a decline in the price of the preferred to about the high level at which the common once sold. The next thing to follow, in my judgment, will be a reduction of the dividends on the preferred. Whether they will be ultimately passed or not, it is too

Continued on following page.

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early to say; but that is not impossible or improbable; and the fact that the 5 per cent. bonds ahead of the preferred are selling at the low level of about 70 is sufficient evidence of that fact."W. E. S." Minneapolis: Not an investment.
"Rutland": I would have nothing to do with it.
"L." New York: I do not find you on my preferred list.

"P." Cleveland: I do not find you on my preferred list.

"C." Chicago: Copy of the ice report has been mailed you.

"Climax." Duluth: I only deal with Wall Street securities.

"A. H. L." Cleveland: Do not find you on my preferred list.

"J. Z." New York: Preference renewed for three months.

"C. D." Boston: Preferred for three months. Proxy received.

"J. V. W." Cleveland: It would be wisest to get a complete report from a mercantile agency.

"C. H. S." New York: Preferred for one year. Note at the head of my department explains what it is.

"X. M. Q." Jamestown: I do not find you on my preferred list, and anonymous communications are not answered.

"M." Homestead, Penn.: Preferred for three months. The recent rise in Steel preferred was no doubt due to the accumulation of a heavy short interest. Either Steel preferred is altogether too high or the 5 per cent. bonds ahead of it are too low.

"W." Scranton, Va.: For a long pull, American Ice preferred, if the management is continued on a sound and practical business basis. Texas Pacific also has merit. Chic. Great Western common is always a fair speculation. I do not think as well of Ont. and Western and C. and O.

"J." Troy, N. Y.: 1. The Atchison 4s are regarded as a fair investment, pretty nearly first class. 2. The Rock Island 4s do not commend themselves to me, even around the low price of 70, if you are seeking investment. From the speculative standpoint they have merit. 3. I know nothing about their merits.

"Watkins." Mass.: Preference renewed for one year. 1. A good profit is always a thing to take, but sometimes it is better to wait for a long pull, if a stock has special promise of improved conditions later on. 2. You will sleep better if you will leave your money in a savings bank, drawing three per cent. interest, than if you put it in any non-dividend-paying stock.

"R. L. G." Waterbury, Conn.: 1. I have only to repeat my previous statements regarding the outlook for American Ice. The declaration of dividends next summer or fall would send it much higher, but I advised its purchase on a much lower plane. The dividends were paid quarterly. 2. Yes. 3. The large interest disbursements at the opening of the year usually strengthen the market.

"J. A. S." Scranton: It is impossible to say whether or not this is a good time to average up on Southern Railway common and similar speculative low-priced shares. Obviously, no one can tell when the lowest mark will be reached. For that reason experienced speculators begin to even up on a heavy decline and continue until the lowest has been touched. This takes patience and money.

"S." Newark, N. J.: Preferred for one year. 1. If you are seeking safety as well as speculative possibilities, it would be well to retain your Union Pacific convertible 4s. 2. The fact that Va.-Car. Chemical permitted itself to pay such generous dividends, while it was in need of funds, makes me suspicious of the management. It has too much of a speculative element. The stock certainly looks low compared with its very high price of a year ago.

"Ignorant." If the presidential year should be a year of hard times and general depression, all interests would suffer, and stocks would generally share in the decline, but your list is apparently as safe a one to trade in for investment and speculation as any, embracing, as it does, Manhattan around 140, M. O. P. around 90, American Ice preferred around 28, the common around 7 or 8, and the Steel Trust 5-per cent. around 70.

"P." Marshalltown, Ia.: 1. Settlement of the Pennsylvania-Wabash dispute ought to materially strengthen the former and might remove one of the chief stumbling blocks in its way. The declaration of an increased dividend on Lake Shore will, it is estimated, add half a million dollars to the income of the N. Y. Central, and this looks as if it were intended to maintain the full dividends on the latter. Shorting either of these stocks, under the circumstances, would not seem to be advisable. 2. Southern Railway common is not as attractive for speculation on either side of the market as it was during the boom days.

"S. St." New York: It is said that the call for the pooling of Chic. and Alton preferred is in the interests of certain railroad magnates, who want to head off a movement of a speculative coterie to acquire control of the property. I see no reason why the holders of the preferred should turn over control of their shares to outsiders in a blind pool without knowledge of what is to be done with them. There is altogether too much of this sort of thing. If any one wants control let him go into the open market and buy it. If this had to be done the stock would advance, of course. It is much easier to ask stockholders to surrender their rights without consideration.

"S. S. S." Mass.: 1. I look for no general bull market until money conditions are more settled, and the business outlook better. 2. Heavy exports during the past two months are the most favorable indication of the country's great natural wealth, and may help to relieve the strain on the money market and to restore greater confidence in business conditions. At the same time it looks as if railroad earnings would be largely reduced this year, by reason of the general reduction in the output of our industries and the indisposition of the people, in view of widespread wage reductions, to spend money liberally. 3. Pennsylvania is not a good stock for a small operator to trade in on either side; it takes too much money and involves too great a risk. 4. Personal interview impossible.

"S. S. S." Chicago: 1. I do not expect a protracted bull movement at this time. 2. If you could continue the evening-up process on your Amer. Wool common, it might be well to start in now, though unless the industrial situation improves, there is no reason why it should immediately advance. 3. Usually on Saturdays. 4. Yes. 5. I do not advise the purchase of Pennsylvania unless the trouble with the Wabash is settled. Sugar is being boomed by insiders. Whether they are selling it or not, I do not know. 6. The Jos. Ladue Mining Company is in the hands of manipulators who are getting all they can out of it. I would leave it severely alone. The stockholders, at the next annual meeting, should get together and clean out or throw out the incompetents who are milking the concern dry. I would be glad to help them.

"D. J." Hoboken: 1. Good investments, netting 5 per cent., are not easily picked up. Investment securities now yield about 4 per cent. I refer to the gilt-edged kind. 2. Not unless there is a decided break in the whole market. 3. The new Lake Shore bonds are not dear at 95. 4. The Steel second-mortgage bonds net 7 per cent. at their present selling price. If they were an investment they would not do this, for Morgan & Co. would gather them all in before the public had a chance at them. 5. I think very well of what is known as Soo common, namely, the M. St. P. and S. S. M. stock, which has recently shown signs of activity. The preferred sells above par and pays 7 per cent., and is strongly held by investors. The common is earning between 5 and 7 per cent., and is just beginning to pay dividends. Control is owned by the Canadian Pacific.

"D. C." Providence: It hardly seems possible that any eventuality in our time can lead to fear of a reorganization of such roads as the N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, U. P., and Ill. Central. Reorganizations are more likely to occur in over-exploited railways in more thinly-settled sections of the country. The present experience of the Denver and Southwestern illustrates what I mean. Only a couple of years ago this road paid dividends of 5 per cent. on the preferred, and 6 per cent. on the common. Now it cannot pay interest on its bonds. During the boom period the enormous earnings of this property were dilated upon, and many were led to purchase its shares. The latter to-day are almost valueless. If any one had said, two years ago, that this road would be in the hands of a receiver before the first of January, 1904, he would have been laughed at. How many other properties are in similar condition? The low price of some of the Rock Island bonds shows that it is heavily overloaded.

Continued on following page.

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TO MANY men, even of very moderate means, the practical question often arises how best to make such provision for wives, children, or other dependent ones, that in case of death the latter may be certain of some income which, however small, may be regular, safe, and sure. Most women if left with a few thousands cash in hand would be greatly troubled to find some means of investment that would be safe and at the same time yield a fairly good return, and would run the risk, moreover, of being misled in their investments by well-meaning but injudicious friends. Financial conditions now prevailing in this country make this question of small investments a peculiarly trying and difficult one. I am writing this in order to say that nearly all the standard life companies now offer policies expressly designed to meet the need thus described. They provide for the payment to beneficiaries of fixed annuities for a term of years, or for life, under such safeguards and conditions as to make these annuities absolutely safe, certain, and beyond danger of impairment even by the whims or follies of those to whom they go. They provide, in fact, for a trust fund, the insurance company being the trustee

charged with the obligation of administering the fund solely for the benefit of the person or persons named, for the period specified. The first and great advantage of this method of providing an income for a dependent is that it relieves the latter at once of all responsibility and anxiety on that score. I know of nothing that offers such advantages for the creation of what may be called a trust fund, and I earnestly advise those who are seeking some means of providing for dependent ones to look further into this matter.

"E. Z." Cleveland: I do not regard the combination with favor. Better get the best.

"O. K." Kansas City, Mo.: My opinion is not entirely favorable. Prefer a larger and a stronger company.

"S." Inwood, Ia.: 1. Yes; but not one of the strongest. 2. So far as I know, it is. 3. I would not call them either the safest or the best.

"B." Philadelphia: It is a new concern, and its method of securing or trying to secure business does not commend itself to conservative men.

"M." Cincinnati: 1. I would prefer a policy in a stronger and larger company. The institution you name has little to commend it. 2. Almost any of the large, old-line companies.

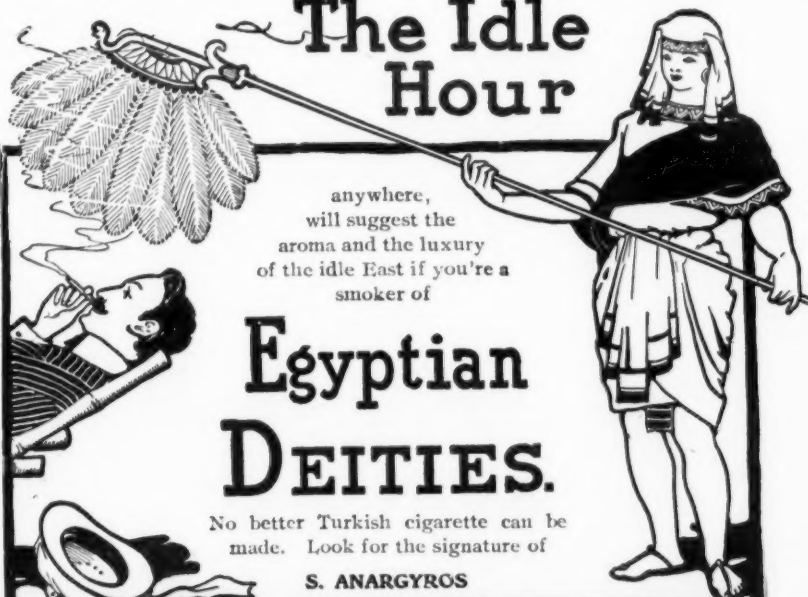
"B." Glendale, Cal.: The Home Life, of New York, is not one of the largest companies, but it has age and a good record. The 20-payment life policy to which you refer ought to be satisfactory.

"P." Hallowell, Me.: 1. I would not pay it unless the expectation of life of the aged person is short. The death rate of the Golden Cross has increased from less than 10 per thousand in 1897, to 15 in 1901, and the number of certificates in force appears to show a decided decrease during that period. 2. The Washington Life, of New York, is not one of the largest companies, but it appears to be doing a snug and successful business.

*The Hermit.***Business Chances Abroad.**

THE GERMAN press, in commenting on the sewing-machine trade in Japan, points out that the importation of American sewing machines into Japan has increased eleven fold over that of Germany since 1893, although the American machines command much higher prices than those made in Germany. The reason for this is said to be the superior management of American companies in their business methods, such as establishing depots and agencies all over Japan; keeping branches, where all parts of the machines can be obtained, in the chief business centres; selling on the installment plan to private persons, and sending salesmen to every town and village. The papers admonish the German sewing-machine manufacturers to make more energetic efforts to dispute the American advance in Japan.

DURING THE last year there has been invested at least \$1,500,000 of American capital in the district of Parral, Mexico, and a large amount of development work has been done; a number of important mining plants have been erected and a few good mines have been developed. Our consul at Parral, Mr. Long, estimates the number of Americans in his district interested in business at 200. There has been a marked increase, he says, in imports from the United States during the year. The largest increase has been in mining machinery. Groceries are imported by the car-load. A large increase in the imports of American boots and shoes has also taken place during the year, with a fair increase in the imports of dry goods, hardware, and all kinds of agricultural machinery.



The Idle Hour

anywhere, will suggest the aroma and the luxury of the idle East if you're a smoker of

Egyptian DEITIES.

No better Turkish cigarette can be made. Look for the signature of

S. ANAGYROS

JACKSONVILLE

ATLANTIC BEACH

Florida East Coast

The Principal Winter Resorts of America are

St. Augustine

Ormond

Palm Beach

Miami in Florida

and **Nassau, N. P.** Bahama Island



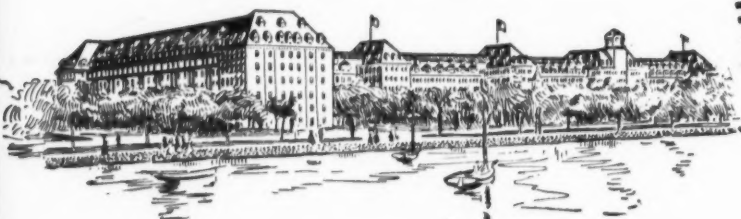
THE PONCE DE LEON, ST. AUGUSTINE.



THE ALCAZAR, ST. AUGUSTINE.



ORMOND-ON-THE-HALIFAX, ORMOND.



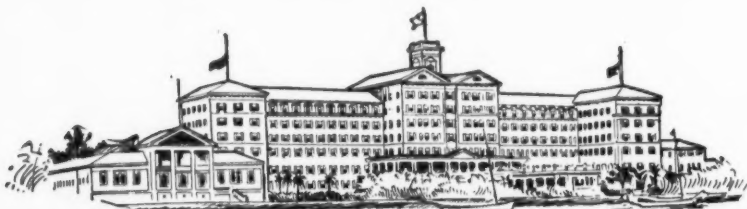
THE ROYAL POINCIANA, PALM BEACH.



THE BREAKERS, PALM BEACH
European Plan



ROYAL PALM MIAMI.



THE HOTEL COLONIAL, NASSAU.



THE ROYAL VICTORIA, NASSAU.

PALATKA

ST. AUGUSTINE

ORMOND

ORANGE CITY

SANFORD

TITUSVILLE

FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY

The Hotels at these Points will be Operated during the Season of 1904 as follows

Florida East Coast Hotel Co.

New York Office, 221 Fifth Avenue, The Old Brunswick Hotel Building.

Ponce de Leon

ST. AUGUSTINE. Under the management of Mr. ROBERT MURRAY. Opens Tuesday, January 12, 1904. Closes Tuesday, April 12, 1904.

Alcazar

ST. AUGUSTINE. Under the management of Mr. JOSE P. GREAVES. Opens Wednesday, November 25, 1903. Closes Saturday, April 30, 1904.

Ormond

ORMOND-ON-THE-HALIFAX. Under the management of Messrs. ANDERSON & PRICE. Opens Monday, January 11, 1904. Closes Monday, April 11, 1904.

Royal Poinciana

PALM BEACH-ON-LAKE WORTH. Under the management of Mr. FRED STERRY. Opens Thursday, December 17, 1903. Closes Saturday, April 9, 1904. After Feb'y 1, will be operated on both American and European plans.

The Breakers

PALM BEACH-BY-THE-SEA. Under the management of Mr. FRED STERRY. Opens Monday, February 1, 1904. Closes Saturday, April 2, 1904.

The Royal Palm

MIAMI. Under the management of Mr. H. W. MERRILL. Opens Monday, January 11, 1904. Closes Monday, April 4, 1904.

The Colonial

NASSAU, N. P. (Bahama Islands). Under the management of Mr. H. E. BEMIS. Opens Thursday, December 24, 1903. Closes Saturday, April 2, 1904.

The Royal Victoria

NASSAU, N. P. (Bahama Islands). Under the management of Mr. H. E. BEMIS. Announcement will appear later.

Through Pullman trains operated from New York and the East and from Chicago and the West to St. Augustine, the fashionable winter rendezvous at which point Sleeping and Parlor Car lines centralize.

PALM BEACH

Time from New York to St. Augustine,	24 hours 50 minutes
" " Philadelphia	22 hours 17 minutes
" " Baltimore	21 hours 5 minutes
" " Washington	18 hours 50 minutes
" " Chicago	32 hours 5 minutes
" " Detroit	32 hours 40 minutes
" " Toledo	31 hours 53 minutes
" " Cleveland	32 hours 40 minutes
" " Louisville	25 hours 50 minutes
" " Cincinnati	24 hours
" " St. Louis	36 hours 48 minutes

Through Sleeping Cars without change from above cities to St. Augustine during the Winter Tourist Season. For list of other hotels on the East Coast of Florida and their charges, illustrated pamphlets other information, address

J. R. PARROTT,
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr.

J. P. BECKWITH,
Traffic Manager.

J. D. RAHNER,
Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent.

General Offices,
St. Augustine, Florida.

P & O STEAMSHIP LINE

NASSAU

The Social Charm

In the pride of hospitality
the host says: I sought the
best and now always buy

Hunter
Baltimore Rye

For its uniform
and refined

Quality
Purity
Flavor

which never
disappoint.

It is a need to health,
a comfort and charm
—and gladness cheer
of good fellowship.

Sold by all first-class cafes and by jobbers,
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

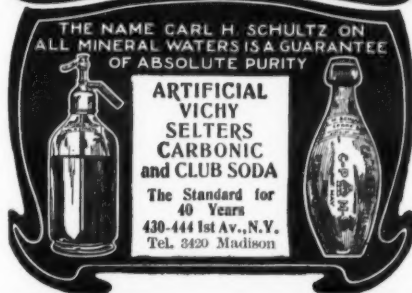
Pimples

Every night just before going to
bed, wash the face with hot water
and Glenn's Sulphur Soap and
you will get rid of pimples.

This soap contains enough pure
sulphur to make it a specific for
skin diseases. Insist on having
the genuine

Glenn's Sulphur Soap

See a cake at all drug stores, or mailed on receipt of 30c.
by THE C. S. CRITTENDON CO., 115 Fulton St., New York.
Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50 cts.

LOOK FOR THE NAME
CARL H. SCHULTZDON'T
WEAR
CORNS!

Dr. Cobb's Corn sacks are made
of specially prepared and medically
treated pure white silk, antiseptic and
rubber covered. They set up at once
a gentle, pleasing perspiration and aid
the wonderful and removing effects of the Arabian
Salve. It's not all in the sack nor all in the
salve, but in the happy combination that removes
the corn. Soft corns and ingrowing nails also yield
to its magic. May be worn day or night on the toe;
no soiled hose or bed linen. Endorsed by all chirop-
odists. Send 25c. for one sack and one box of the
salve. Agents desired.
ARABIAN-YANKEE CURES,
1869 West Fifth Street, Los Angeles, California.

WILL MAKE HAIR GROW!



Evans Vacuum Cap
This appliance will mas-
sage the scalp and force a
free and healthful circula-
tion. It will stop hair from
falling out and restore a
normal growth where live
follicles exist. The cap is
used ten minutes twice a
day and the effects are
pleasant from the very be-
ginning. Sold on 30 days'
trial. Call on or address
Evans Vacuum Cap Co.,
St. Louis Office, Fullerton
Bldg.; New York Office,
1200 Broadway.

NOTE: To those who find it convenient to call at our
offices we will give a sufficient number of demonstrations
free, to satisfy them as to the merit of this appliance.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 43.

"C." Alice, Penn.: Yes.
"G." Lima, O.: The report mailed.
"C. J." Mexico: Preferred for one year.
"C. J." Alton, Ill.: Preferred for one year.
"C." Milwaukee: Preferred for six months.
"S." Concord, N. H.: Preferred for six months.
"B." Camden, N. J.: Continued for six months.
"T." Harrisburg, Penn.: Preferred for one year.
"C." Meriden, Conn.: Continued for three months.
"F." Cripple Creek: Preference continued for
three months.
"G." Galveston, Tex.: Preferred for six months.
Answer by letter.
"H. H." New Orleans: No one on Wall Street
appears to have knowledge of it.
"Huntville," Ala.: Eight dollars received, and
subscriptions noted. Advices by letter.
"M." Canaseraga, N. Y.: The mining stock is not
dealt in on Wall Street. I can get no report of its
earnings.
"S. St." New York: I certainly would prefer the
bonds of the Distillery Trust to the shares, if I
sought greater safety.
"J. C. M." New York: Until the wireless service
has more thoroughly demonstrated its commercial
value, it must be regarded as highly speculative.
"W." Pittsburg: Preferred for three months. 1.
Not an investment. 2. Note advices in my column
from week to week as opportunities present them-
selves.
"J." Cattaraugus, N. Y.: LESLIE'S WEEKLY has
nothing to do with the Frank Leslie Publishing Co.,
of 141 Fifth Avenue. The latter publishes a month-
ly magazine, with which the WEEKLY has no con-
nection. Evidently your letter and inclosure went
astray.
"Scalper," Charlottestown, P. E. I.: 1. Manhat-
tan Elevated is earning apparently about 9 per
cent. 2. The Wall Street tips to which you refer are
worthless, excepting as they occasionally hit the
mark. The tipsters are usually in the service of
stock speculators, who work the public for their
own benefit. 3. Manhattan, because it is an invest-
ment, although there may not be as much profit in
it from a speculative standpoint.
"T." Newark, N. J.: Whether it is better to
leave your order discretionary with the broker, or
not, depends on how much confidence you have in
your own judgment; but it is usually safest to make
up your mind what you want to do, and then to do
it. A very interesting little booklet on this subject
entitled, "The Immediate Order," has just been
issued by Mallett & Wyckoff, 10 Wall Street, New
York, members of the Consolidated Exchange. A
copy of it will be sent you without charge if you
will mention Jasper.

"Z." Springfield, Mass.: 1. I only advise regard-
ing Wall Street matters. 2. Ice preferred at 35 is a
different proposition from the same stock at half the
price. I advised its purchase when it sold at less
than 20. Of course if it should be put on the divi-
dend-paying list this year it would go back to its
former price, ranging from 60 to 75. 3. I do not be-
lieve that Steel common at 12 is a purchase or that
it is any better than any other non-dividend-paying
industrial common share. The chances of dividends
on Ice common are as good as those on Steel com-
mon, as conditions are to-day.

"Willie," Washington: You were able to sell
your Ice preferred at several points' profit recently,
so that answers your question as to whether you
paid too much for it. Your common also has ad-
vanced beyond the price paid. It is always wise to
take a profit. If you follow every one's advice you
will land nowhere. Your friends who said that the
ice company was "the biggest swindle that now ex-
ists" were silly to talk in that way of a property
whose actual assets, according to the recent stock-
holders' report, which has been everywhere ac-
cepted as honest and conservative, has a value of
between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000.

"X. T." So. Bethlehem, Penn.: One dollar re-
ceived. You are on my preferred list for three
months. 1. In such a market it would be wise to
get out of your Southern Railway common at the
first favorable opportunity. Tenn. Coal and Iron,
with a revival of the iron business, would sell much
higher, but there is a heavy bonded obligation ahead
of the stock. 2. You can always do better by deal-
ing in 100-share lots. 3. If the Gould consolidation
scheme were carried through it would be helpful to
Texas Pacific and might advance it considerably,
but I am not looking for extensive consolidations in
any direction until the decision in the Northern
Securities case has been announced.

"N." Baltimore: Preferred for six months. 1.
War between Japan and Russia, it is generally be-
lieved, would help our Pacific coast industries, rail-
ways, and transportation lines. Of course an ex-
tensive blockade of foreign ports, if it were steadily
maintained against friend and foe, could do us harm.
Pacific Mail is controlled by the Southern Pacific,
and its future depends upon what the latter may
choose to do with it. I am inclined to regard it favor-
ably for a long pull. 2. The last statement of Dis-
tillers' Securities was favorable to the bonds, which
do not look dear around 60, though there is con-
stantly increasing opposition in the business. 3.
Chic. Terminal preferred ought to increase in value.
The property has merit.

Continued on following page.

USE BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DEN-
TIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

Piso's Cure is an effectual remedy for Cold on the
Lungs. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

Bound To Get It.

"THERE!" said Mr. Jenks, stopping
suddenly. "I was going to get that
piece of silk for my wife, and I forgot all
about it until now. Never mind," he
continued, starting on again, "I'll get it
when I get home, all right."

It has been weighed in the balance and not
found wanting. Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Cham-
pagne.

The Sohmer Pianos are pronounced superior to all
others by leading artists.

If you ever use whiskey
for medicine, the best
money you can spend is
for a postal card request-
ing our book "Inside
Facts"

Marion County Distillery Co.,
Louisville, Ky.

Put \$10

in a Business Established 10
Years and Now Amounting
to \$1,250,000 a Year :: ::

Here is an opportunity for people of moderate means to
share in the immense profits of an old established business,
—the James Dunlap Carpet Company of Philadelphia.
It can be done on the easy saving plan of \$10 a month.

I own and offer for sale,
a few shares in the James
Dunlap Carpet Company
—an old established enter-
prise, which has been
making money—more each
year—for ten years and
which paid 17 per cent.
interest on the par value
(\$100) during the past
year.

Think of it—\$17 net
yearly profit on each \$100
safely invested.

The par value of this
stock is \$100 per share. It
is certainly worth \$200 per
share. At \$200 it is an 8½
per cent. investment.

I will sell you a share
for \$110, and you may pay
\$10 down and \$10 a month,
if you prefer that plan.

At \$110 a share the in-
vestment nets about 15.4
per cent., which is \$15.40
net profit per year on each
\$100 invested.

I will sell you a share
for \$90 less than I consider
it worth for the sole pur-
pose of widely advertising
my Investment Depart-



ment. If you buy a share
in this business and find it
the most profitable invest-
ment you ever made, you
will surely come to me the
next time you have any
money to invest, and that
is the very good reason
why you now have an op-
portunity of securing an in-
terest in this money-
making enterprise.

It will be the best invest-
ment you ever made, and
it is the best kind of adver-
tising for me.

One hundred well-
pleased clients will send
more business to my office
than thousands of dollars'
worth of newspaper and
magazine advertising.

Sit down right now and
answer this ad. and learn
how to invest as little as
\$10 a month where it will
be absolutely safe and
where it will earn the
largest possible profit con-
sistent with safety.

Do not delay, I have
but a limited number of
shares for sale.

10 Reasons Why You Should Investigate this Offer at Once.

- 1st.—The business is as staple as wheat.
- 2nd.—This is not a "prospect" or "maybe." It is a full-fledged business, and has been making money—more each year—for ten years.
- 3rd.—You will be given an opportunity to make any kind of an investigation you desire.
- 4th.—There is not a dollar's worth of water in the entire enterprise. Every dollar you invest will be secured by a dollar's worth of actual, tangible assets.
- 5th.—The shares are full paid and non-assessable.
- 6th.—There are no preferred shares. All shareholders draw the same percentage of profits.
- 7th.—Your money will begin to share in the profits the minute it is received.
- 8th.—The business now amounts to \$1,250,000 a year, and is still growing.
- 9th.—I will send you convincing letters, from well-pleased shareholders in all parts of the country, verifying my statements regarding this enterprise.
- 10th.—This offer is made you through your favorite magazine, one of the most reliable and substan-
tial publications in the world.

W. M. OSTRANDER, INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT,
429 North American Building, Philadelphia

Club Cocktails



The art of cocktail mixing is to so blend
the ingredients that no one is evident, but
the delicate flavor of each is apparent.
Is this the sort of cocktail the man gives
you who does it by guesswork? There's
never a mistake in a CLUB COCKTAIL.
It smells good, tastes good, is good—
always. Just strain through cracked ice.
Seven kinds—Manhattan, Martini, Ver-
mouth, Whiskey, Holland Gin, Tom Gin
and York.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., Sole Proprietors,
HARTFORD NEW YORK LONDON



Imitations are cheap-
priced but Genuine
WELSBACH mantles
cost less because they
last. *The Shield of Quality*
is your protection.
FIVE KINDS - 15, 20, 25, 30, 35¢

Skin Diseases

Eczema, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Ring-
worm, Itch, Acne, or other skin
troubles, can be promptly cured by

Hydrozone

Hydrozone is endorsed by leading
physicians. It is absolutely harm-
less, yet most powerful healing
agent. Hydrozone destroys para-
sites which cause these diseases.
Take no substitute and see that
every bottle bears my signature.

Trial Size, 25 Cents.
At Druggists' or by mail, from

Prof. Charles H. Harsch

Dept. K, 60 Prince Street, New York.
FREE Booklet on the rational treat-
ment of diseases sent free.



1/2 Your Cigar Money Saved Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

The other day we received a letter from Mr. C. C. Hastings, General Superintendent, Milton, Bradley Co., of Springfield, Mass., largest manufacturers of toys and games in the United States, which read in part as follows:

"No doubt you have discovered before this that I am something of a crank on the subject of smoking. (Anyhow, that is what my friends think, and they ought to know.) It is true, however, that I would rather not smoke at all than to smoke poor cigars (on the principle perhaps that what is worth doing is worth doing well), and, until I began buying of you, I found it hard to get a brand of cigars that were satisfactory, although I was paying twice as much for them. I have about come to the conclusion that your 'El Provost' and 'La Medalla' cigars are the best things in the smoking line that are to be had for reasonable money, etc. I have given some of my friends your Price Lists and other matter that you sent me and I hope you will hear from them. Mr. _____ wrote me a nice letter in reply to mine and stated that he would send you for samples."

Mr. Hastings is not alone in liking the two brands that he mentions; we have many thousands who think just as he does, but we do not consider that sufficient groundwork to try to influence you to use these two particular cigars from our line; your taste may be different. We simply wish to submit to you our long list of time-tested brands, formerly made for jobbers and now offered to you at precisely the same prices we charged them; one of these cigars will fill the bill exactly for you.

We Guarantee That We Can Furnish You a Cigar Which Will Exactly Suit

This guarantee being for the purpose, not only of protecting you in anything you may purchase of us, but to protect us against anything that might interfere with establishing permanent business with you.

We do not limit you to the top row of any box of cigars to establish whether they do or do not suit you. You may smoke five, ten or twenty, or as many as is necessary to establish this fact, and should the result be an adverse one we are always ready to refund full purchase price for any dissatisfaction which may occur at any time you may do business with us from any cause whatever.

Even though we could not establish permanent business relations with you, which would be an extremely unusual result, rather than to have you in the slightest degree dissatisfied, we would cheerfully

Refund Your Money

upon request. Such a request is so unusual in our business, although it is invited as strongly as possible, that this fact in itself constitutes one of our strongest endorsements.

Occasionally we do have orders for further samples in order that different cigars may be looked over and a gentleman may have several brands to turn to. We always give our customers the most complete possible protection, which we assure you is in the end a great advantage to ourselves.

We are selling such a complete line of cigars, each the best in its class, that we do not have to stake the securing of a customer upon any one particular cigar. Each of our many brands has been tested in the old-time jobber-salesman-retailer method. The profits and expenses of all of these in-between men, being cut out and set aside by the prices we give you, constitute

A Saving to You of 50 Per Cent.

of ordinary retail prices.

We guarantee to save you this; we guarantee uniformity, and we guarantee to suit you, therefore, in making up your order for the brands of 10c. and two for a quarter values, listed below, you do so under a positive contract that if not satisfied, we refund your money.

Boxes of	12	25	50
Balmotte 4 1/2 in. Puritanos	\$0.90	\$1.65	\$3.25
El Provost 4 1/2 in. Perfectos	.85	1.50	3.00
La Medalla 4 1/2 in. Conchas	.70	1.25	2.50
El Premier 4 1/2 in. Perfectos	.70	1.25	2.50
Mozart 4 1/2 in. Caprichos	.70	1.25	2.50
Fedora 4 1/2 in. Londres	.60		2.00

or for 75c. we will gladly send you an assortment of 12 cigars, showing four varieties of 10c. and two for a quarter values; or for 50c. an equal showing of High-Grade 5c. and 10c. values. Send for our catalogue, Rolled Reverses, which explains everything.

All transportation charges paid in advance by us.

JOHN B. ROGERS & CO.

"The Pioneers"
428 JARVIS ST.,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.



Continued from page 45.

"T." New Hampshire: Error rectified.

"X. Y. Z." Brooklyn: Complaint noted.

"J." Dayton, N. D.: Preferred for one year.

"E. Z." Cleveland: Preferred for six months.

"M." Trenton, N. J.: Preferred for one year.

"Ice." Albany: As things are now, I would hold.

"A." Glens Falls, N. Y.: Preferred for one year.

"G." Sandy Hill, N. Y.: Preferred for one year.

"H." South Dartmouth, Mass.: Preferred for one year.

"P." Rochester, N. Y.: Preference continued for one year.

"S." Lynn, Mass.: Preference continued for three months.

"S. T." San Francisco: Thanks for your Christmas remembrance.

"H." Brookline, Mass.: I do not regard Majestic Copper as an investment.

"F. W. T." Chicago: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months.

"R." Ensenada, Mex.: It is not dealt in on the Stock Exchange, and I can obtain no official report.

"K." Washington, D. C.: Two dollars received. You are continued on my preferred list for six months.

"J. F. C." Utica: You must be a subscriber at the home office to be entitled to a place on my preferred list.

"C." Bennington, Vt.: Not a Wall Street matter, and cannot advise. Consult a mercantile agency, through your bank.

"D." Albany, N. Y.: The stock is not quoted on Wall Street, and I am unable to obtain any information. Try a mercantile agency.

"J. J. M." Philadelphia: Loans of the banks, according to the most available statements, are considerably in excess of deposits.

"E." Mobile, Ala.: 1. I would buy nothing of the non-dividend-paying class on a 10-point margin. 2. A profit is always a good thing to take, even though you do not get the last cent in it.

"F." Hazardville, Conn.: Preference continued for three months. 1. Unable to obtain a report. 2. Refer them to the Postmaster-General at Washington, and he will put a post-office inspector on track of the frauds.

"B." Williamsbridge, N. Y.: Preferred for six months. 1. Yes. 2. Greene Copper, as I have said, looks cheap compared with its price in the past, and is cheap if the annual report of its earnings, recently published, is truthful and accurate. 3. Greene Copper suspended dividends not long ago, but it is said that it will resume payment this year.

"Poughkeepsie." N. Y.: Preferred for one year. I would not buy B. R. T. or Tenn. Coal and Iron on a 10-point margin. The properties are radically different, and both are banking on possibilities of the future—B. R. T. on the growth and development of the Borough of Brooklyn, and Tenn. Coal on an improvement in the iron market. The latter is selling pretty nearly at its lowest level, and has therefore been favorably regarded.

"Rollo." Montana: 1. It ought to be. 2. A war in the East would lead to a much heavier demand for American grain, flour, and provisions, and in that respect would be advantageous. It might tighten the money-market abroad and result in the sale of a large amount of our securities held by foreigners. This would be disadvantageous. 3. I have said before that I would rather have Amer. Ice preferred than Texas Pacific for a long pull. Texas Pacific earned only about 2 per cent. during the past year. The stockholders' committee has made its report on American Ice, and the excess of assets was much larger than your figures show.

"S." Rome, N. Y.: Preferred for one year. 1. While the capital of Corn Products is very large, it ought to be able to continue dividends on the preferred, unless there is a decided shrinkage in earnings. The last report was favorable. 2. Amalgamated Copper is a gambler's stock, and one can only guess at what it is worth or what it will do. 3. On its earnings Brooklyn Rapid Transit is not worth as much as American Ice preferred. It would not surprise me if the latter should outsell it in time on merit. Shrewd manipulators are endeavoring to handle the earnings of B. R. T. so as to show 4 per cent. dividends on the stock. They can do this by processes of book-keeping which involve added obligations to the company's debt. 4. All bank stocks have shown more or less of a decline from prices of the boom period.

"Cape Cod": Preferred for three months. 1. A large accumulated short interest makes it comparatively easy for manipulators to advance stocks tem-

porarily. I have no doubt that special reasons may justify an advance in certain directions, just as the recent favorable developments in American Ice have, as I predicted, advanced the common from 5 and the preferred from 17 to nearly double those figures. A number of my readers who promptly sold their Steel Trust common and preferred shares and put the money in Ice common and preferred, when I suggested the exchange, have written me to thank me for enabling them to change a loss into a profit. I hear good reports about the conditions and prospects of Soo common. I refer to the Minneapolis, S. P. and S. S. Marie. This road is doing an enormously profitable business, is controlled by the Canadian Pacific, and has only \$7,000,000 of the preferred ahead of the common. The latter is now earning over 5 per cent., and the first dividend has been declared. There is no reason why it should not approximate the price at which it formerly sold, of nearly \$80 a share. I regard it as a much better investment than Steel preferred or Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and other stocks selling at about its figure. 2. I have often pointed out that beneficial as well as depressing events are liable to happen at any time in the stock market. A settlement of the very bitter and expensive warfare between the Pennsylvania and the Gould interests, which has been fore-shadowed from time to time, would do much to help the Wabash and the Pennsylvania, and allied railroads. These facts should be borne in mind by those who contemplate short sales.

"C." Colombo, Ceylon: 1. The American Locomotive Co., while it has no bonded debt of its own, assumed the bonded indebtedness of its constituent companies, amounting to over \$1,500,000. It is obviously impossible for any one who has not access to the private records of the corporation to give the actual cost of the reproduction of its constituent plants. It is safe to believe that it would be much less than the value of both classes of the stock, even at present prices. Nor can a comparison be made with the Baldwin concern, as the latter is not disclosing its business. All locomotive companies suffer severely when the railroad business is depressed, and they will suffer more severely in the future, because the leading roads are either making or preparing to make their own locomotives. 2. The future of the Steel Trust is problematical. We were told at the outset that it proposed to take its stockholders into its confidence, and that regular reports of earnings would be published. Lately no such reports have appeared, and it is given out semi-officially that it is doubtful whether it is advisable to give publicity to the company's affairs. Whether the property will fall into the hands of the bondholders or not, no one can safely predict, but the fact that the second issue of bonds contains a stipulation that they cannot be declared in default until interest payments have failed for two years has led many to believe that insiders fear not only for the dividends on the preferred in troublesome times, but also for the interest on the second bonds for a period of one or two years at least. The expectation is that the recurrence of good times, with enormous profits, will enable the trust to pull out of a very bad hole if given time. This is one of the reasons why the Steel Trust 5 per cent. seconds are selling at the apparently low figure of 70. These pay about 7 per cent. to the purchaser, and if any one is looking for sure 7 per cent. things in this market it is J. P. Morgan. He appears to have all of the Steel-trust securities that he wants. As to Carnegie's purchases of the new bond, I can only say that no one knows what Carnegie is doing. When he sold his Homestead works to the Morgan crowd he took a first lien on all the properties owned by the trust, or that might hereafter be acquired by it! That was all he wanted, and it was enough. 3. If any one can tell what insiders in Amer. Sugar are doing or propose to do, he is a good one. The impression prevails that the company is in a very strong position, but no reports to the stockholders are made, and inside information is available only for insiders. 4. While the Amalgamated has no funded debt, its constituent companies have over \$2,000,000 of outstanding bonds. Like the Sugar Trust, this is a corporation run by insiders for insiders, and as to its earnings and prospects one can only guess. I dislike to advise regarding such corporations, for I do not believe in guessing contests. 5. Our country is destined to increase in wealth and population, but Wall Street has discounted the future for at least two years, and prices of stocks generally are liable to be lower before the presidential election than they are to-day.

NEW YORK, January 7th, 1904. JASPER.

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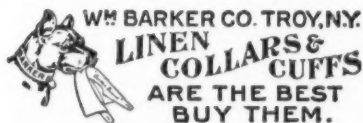
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